

# THE DOXOLOGY

Approved :

O R,  
The singing Glory to the Father, Son and  
Holy Ghost in the Worship of GOD,  
Its lawfulness and expediency proven  
from the Holy Scriptures, Councils  
and Fathers, and the Scruples  
of the Weak thereanent,  
cleared.

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B Y  
Mr. ROBERT EDWARD,  
Minister of the Gospel of Christ at *Murrois*.

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Καὶ σοὶ τὴν δόξαν. καὶ εὐχαρίστην, καὶ προσκύνησιν ἀγα-  
πόμεν, ᾧ πατρὶ καὶ ᾧ υἱῷ καὶ ᾧ ἁγίῳ πνεύματι νῦν,  
καὶ αἰεὶ καὶ εἰς ἑξ αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων. *St. Basil in Liturgia.*  
Δόξα ᾧ πατρὶ. καὶ ᾧ υἱῷ καὶ ᾧ ἁγίῳ πνεύματι, νῦν καὶ  
αἰεὶ, καὶ εἰς ἑξ αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων, ἀμήν. *St. Chrysostomus*  
*in Lyturgia.*

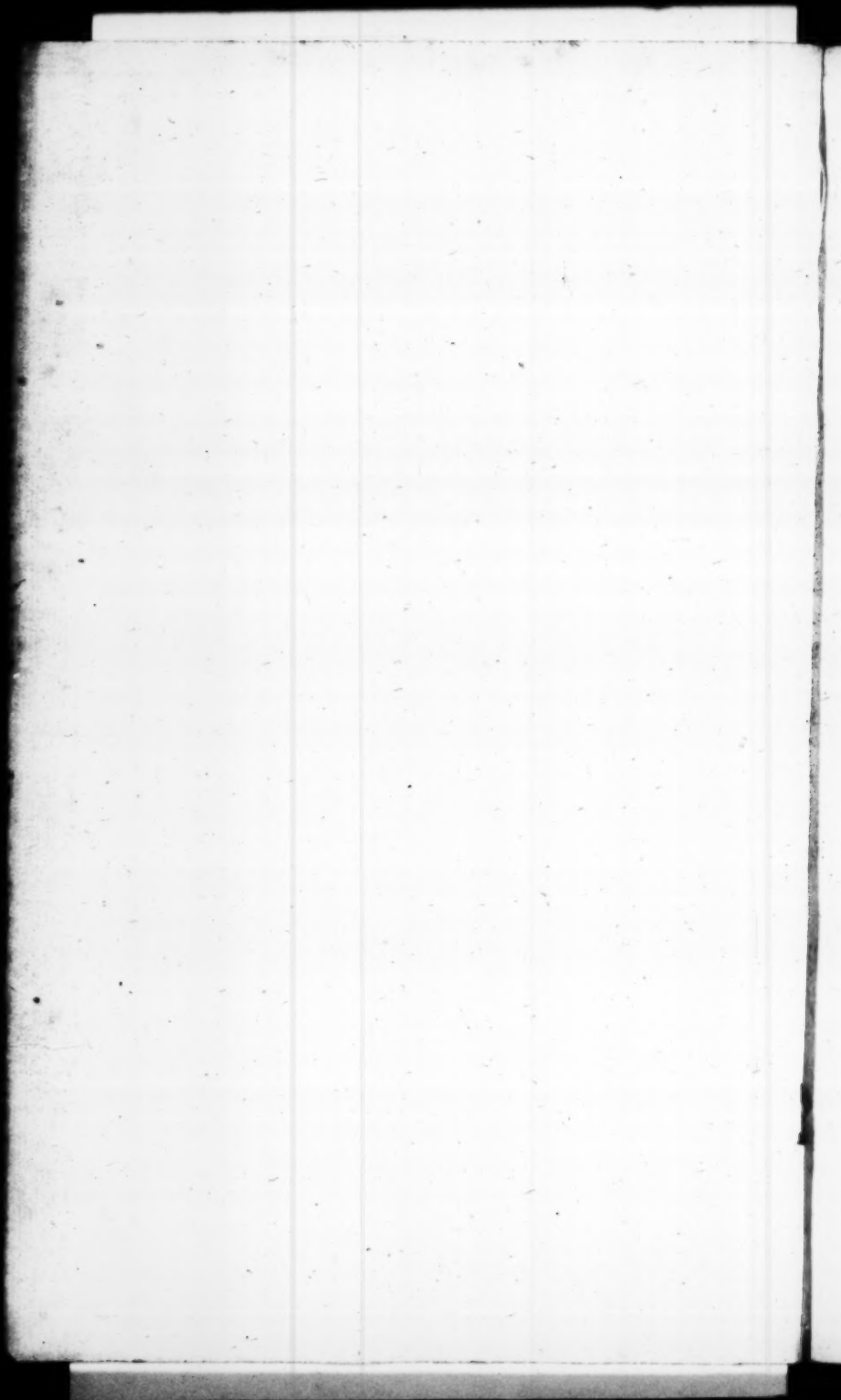
1 Cor. 11. 16. Quod si quis videtur contentiosus esse, nos  
ejusmodi consuetudinem non habemus, neque Ecclesię  
Dei ——— Doxologiam respuere.

Rom. 15. 5, 6. Now the God of patience and consolation, grant  
you to be like-minded one towards another, according to Christ  
Jesus: That ye may with one mind and one mouth glorify God,  
even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ.

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EDINBURGH,

Printed by the Heir of *Andrew Anderson*, Printer to the King's most  
Sacred Majesty, Anno DOMINI, M. DC. LXXXIII.









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To the Right Honourable  
**GEORGE**  
Earl of Aberdene,  
Viscount of Farmertin,  
Lord HADDO, METHLICK, TARVES  
and KELLE ; Sheriff principal of  
*Edinburgh and Aberdene :*  
Lord High - Chancellor  
OF  
**SCOTLAND.**

*My Lord,*

**W**Hatsoever Maxim relating to Religion, albeit it be neither Fundamental nor Orthodox, yet these Persons who are entangled in Error, and Slaves to their Corruption ; if they fancy that Maxim to be both Fundamental and Orthodox,  
close

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close with it in their Judgment, embrace it in their Will, and dandle it upon the knees of their Affections ; yea, they idolize it as fondly and furiously as these *Pagan Ephesians* did their Image of *Diana*, *Acts* 19. 34, 35. which they strongly believed fell down from *Jupiter* ; yea, often they lay all the stress of their Religion upon that their Opinion, and will concenter with none in Love, but with these that will concenter with them in their Judgment, and cry up their great *Diana* with them ; nay, they are so transported with their Fancy, that their Idol-Maxim is esteemed by them one of the noble *Parts*, and lies so near to the Heart of Religion, that there is no Salvation but in that way of theirs, albeit it were a Path never beaten before, and far from the true old Way : wherefore they think they are obliged in Conscience to seporate, and keep no Church-fellowship with these that are not of their Judgment ; hence a Schism and Separation in Worship, flowing from Separation in Affection, and that from Separation in Judgment, and when once Altar is reared up against Altar, follows Sword against Sword, and Camp against Camp, Division and Schism in the Church, begetting Sedition in the State : Therefore *St. Paul*, among the wicked works of the Flesh, *Gal.* 5. 19. hath coupled Seditions and Heresies together. This sad truth is known to the Learned, by many Histories in many Kingdoms ; and of the strong affinity betwixt Schism and Sedition,

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dition; **St. Basil** writes most pithily; **Hippocrates** Twins were so near of Nature, that always when the one was sick the other also; but **Church and State** are of a nearer union, for these same Persons both for

Εχθρας ἀρετας πρόμαρτες τοῦ καὶ  
συμμεναι ταῖς δόξαις πόντος δὲ  
οὐκ ἀπορίας πρὸς τὸν πρὸς τοὺς  
νῦν σώσεις ἢ τὸ ἀναγκαῖον ἐκ  
κοίτης, Basil Tom. 2. lib. de Spiritu  
Sancto contra eunomium Arietium,  
cap. 30. Sufficiens est inimicitie  
causa opinionibus dissentire & erro-  
ris similitudo res est quavis confu-  
ratione facilius ad seditionis societatem.

**Souls and Bodies** are **Subjects and Servants** to **God** in **Christ**, united by the same **Faith and Worship**, in relation to **Eternal Happiness**, and **Subjects** also to one and the same **King** on **Earth**, united by the same **Laws**, in relation to their civil and external **Well-being**; and as the **Spiritual Concernment** and **Eternal Salvation** of that **Body** will more affect it than its short and external **Well-being** on **Earth**, so any **Member** in that **Body** disjoyned, in regard of **Spiritual union**, will cause such a stir and trouble, as during the time of its dislocation, the whole **Body** will be so tormented, that no civil **Bonds** will prevail to compose them: They will brag to sacrifice their **Temporal Life**, for their **Eternal Salvation**; hence ariseth debates, envyings, wraths, strifes, backbitings, whisperings, swellings, tumults, 2 Cor. 12. 20. then confusion and every evil work, James 3. 16.

Wherefore as a compassionate **Member** of the **Mystical Body** of **Jesus**, the least of the sons of **Levi**, whom the **Holy Ghost** hath made **Overseer** of

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of a part of the Flock of God, I have written this little Treatise for information of the Judgment of the weak Lambs of the chief Shepherd, who being unskilful in the word of Righteousness, refuse to sing the *Doxology*, because of their Doubts and Scruples, which by this Treatise, through the help of God, I have endeavoured to remove, that there be no longer division in Judgment, Affection and Worship, upon that account.

*My Lord,* All the Miseries and Confusions in this Land, (more than forty Years continuance,) began at *Schism* in the Church, which is well known by sad experience, and its Tragical History is written with red Capital Letters of Blood, that he who runs may read it; with the blood of his Royal Majesty, now a glorified Martyr, with the blood of many Nobles and Worthies, and thousands of other Subjects: therefore the King of kings, in His gracious Providence, with his Vicegerent over these Kingdoms, hath placed your Lordship in the civil Watch-Tower of this Kingdom, to espy and prevent Sedition in the State, and consequently to have a watchful Eye against *Schism* in the Church; especially seeing the great fundamental Maxim of some in this Kingdom, was not only dangerous to the State consequentially, and by its tendency, but substantially such.

And seeing the purpose of this little Treatise is for healing and preventing of further *Schism* and *Error* in Judgment, tending to Sedition, I have presumed



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ed to intreat your Lordships Patrociny ; for albeit it be little in quantity, yet its Subject-matter is so glorious, to wit, *Singing glory to our infinitely glorious God* ; and the duty so unquestionable, that the Universal Church will joyn in the Practice with your Lordship, and say *Amen* ; not only the reformed Churches, but also all these of the *Greek* and *Latine* Communion, yea, all Christians to the ends of the Earth.

My second Attractive, Are the many and rich Talents of Grace and Gifts with which the Father of Lights hath eminently endued your Lordship of knowledge and prudence, of Piety and Justice, of Zeal to the true Christian Religion, and Loyalty to his Majesty, by which your Lordships knowledge and deep Judgment, ye are able exactly to ponder the weight and validity of the Reasons brought to prove the lawfulness of singing the *Doxology*, and the levity and weakness of the pretended Reasons brought against it.

Therefore trusting your Lordship will follow his steps, on whom the Spirit of the Lord did rest, *the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of council and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord*, Isa. 11. 2. And that you will piously observe the holy ways and stately steps of the Lord's Providence towards you, and so *understand the loving kindness of the Lord*, Psal. 107. *Vers. last*, and *Psal. 111. 2. The works of the Lord are great, sought out of all them that have pleasure*

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*therein* ; and the slighting of this pious and pleasant Duty, is a great sin, *Psal. 28. 5. Because they regard not the works of the Lord, nor the operation of his hands, he shall destroy them, and not build them up.* I am confident, your Lordship with much Spiritual-pleasure and joy in the Lord, hath observed his loving Kindness to you, as to another *Moses* drawn out of the Waters, *Exod. 2. 10.* to be a selected Servant, faithful in all the House of God, *Heb. 3. 5.* another *Eliakim*, on whose Shoulders the Lord hath laid the Government, *Isa. 22. 20.* and as your Lordships Father of blessed Memory died a Martyr for his Loyalty to his King, with many other Worthies ; so our Kings Majesty, matchless for Piety in Life and Death, gave all these Worthies a meeting, in dying a glorious and royal Martyr for the Liberty of his loving Subjects ; and as the wise and greatly beloved *Daniel*, one of the children of the *Babylonish* Captivity, of the seed of the Princes, was so endowed with gifts and graces by the Father of the Fatherless, that he was thought worthy to sit Judge in the gate of the Kingdom, *Dan. 2. vers. last,* So your Lordship, the son and heir of your Martyr Father, being a Fatherless-child of the late sad Captivity in *Scotland*, descending as the righteous heir from the ancient and honourable Family of the Barons of *Haddo*, one of the ancient Families in this Kingdom of *Scotland*, being cast upon the care of your heavenly Father, having enabled you by more then ordinary

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ordinary gifts and graces, and advanced you through many orderly steps of Dignity, hath at last caused your Lordship to sit supream Judge in that very City and Judgment-seat, where your Father suffered so sad and unjust a Sentence; therefore shall Men say, *Verily there is a reward for the righteous, verily there is a God that judgeth in the earth,* Psal. 58. last verse.

The Fountain of **Civil Honour** is the Kings Majesty, and that Power and Priviledge he hath received from the King of kings, and accordingly, *Esther 6.6.* the word of the King was, *What shall be done to the man whom the King delighteth to honour?* but it is sure that the supream Fountain of this honour is the King of kings, who giveth forth a Rivolet of this Priviledge of Honour to all Kings under Him, so that when the King of kings, by His over-ruling and gracious Providence, puts it in the heart and hand of a Christian King under Him, to set his heart and eye upon a deserving and worthy Person; then the Glory of Gods stately steps of over-ruling Providence, and a work befitting a gracious and a just King joyned together, is conspicuous and notour to every good Christian within that Sphere of Jurisdiction, and this same is the happy *juncto* of the King of kings, and his Vice-gerent in these united Lands for advancing your Lordship: What more suitable then this, for the son and heir of a royal Martyr Father, to advance the son and heir of a loyal Martyr

(a 2)

Subject?

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Subject? As the Kings of kings is the Giver of every good Gift, so of Riches and Honour, and the Receiver is obliged to be thankful to the Giver, which thankfulness is best demonstrate in his improving these Talents to the glory of the Giver, to the good and comfort of his Neighbour, but the more comfortable advantage is that to his own Soul, a Spiritual gain of Peace with God, which passeth all understanding, and joy unspeakable and glorious, which is Heaven upon Earth, and conversing with better then Angels, having his conversation in Heaven, having the Heart mortified and crucified to the World, and all its Riches and Honours, which to them are loss and dross, being put in the ballance with Christ, *Phil. 3. 7, 8.* and as this is rare to be found to be honourable, and honoured of all Men, and yet to be humble, Riches to encrease, and yet not to set the Heart upon them, to abound in Plenty to the Cups running over, and yet be temperate, and the sensual and interiour Powers of the Soul not to blind and then enslave the rational Powers thereof is rare to be found, and flows from more then ordinary Grace; hence your Lordship may well infer, that all the external Honour and Dignity which the Lord hath conferred upon you, which are good Gifts in themselves (and not to be slighted,) yet they are of far less value then the inward Spiritual and Heavenly Graces wherewith the God of all Grace hath beautified your Soul.

As

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As it is a matter of sad lamentation to the Godly, and of mourning in secret, when they see the evil example of great Ones so prevalent upon the lives of others, as Prophaneness to lift up the Horn, and Satan to erect his Throne, and Piety be Heart-broken, then slighted, then mocked, all which Sins kindle much Wrath, and bringeth down sore and inevitable Judgments upon a Land ; so in the contrary, it is matter of great joy to all the Godly in the Land, for which they render hearty Praises to the God of Heaven, and looks upon it as a token for Good, (*that the Lord will make us glad, according to the days wherein he hath afflicted us, and the years wherein we have seen evil :* ) even your Lordships good example, for the good example of the great, is more prevalent and effectual upon the Hearts and Lives of Men, then the most eloquent Oratry or convincing Reasons can prevail upon them, for the Orator is not able constantly to be beating upon the Ears of his Hearers, but will weary on his part, and the Hearers nauseat on their part ; but for the good and holy example of the pious Life of the Great, is not an exhortation to Holiness once a Week, or once a Day, but continually without Interruption, and cries aloud without Noile, and insinuates without Affectation : Therefore, every pious Ruler, first, and most considereth the All-seeing-Eye of his Maker, to whom he must give account; so in the second place, he considereth the Eye of his  
his

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his Inferiour looking upon him, and ready to make the Rulers life and actions his Pattern, shining with all Grace and Vertue, will be so prevalent and conspicuous, that it will cause Prophane-ness to be afraid and hide it self, and cause Piety and Vertue receive their due estimation and honour, that so the Lord's Glory and the Kingdom of Jesus may be advanced, and many Souls gained and saved, and thus the Lord may take pleasure in his People, and yet delight to do us good, and say, *Psal. 132. vers. 14. This is my rest, here will I dwell for ever, for I have desired it, and make our land Hephziba and Beula;* Which God of gods, and Judge of all the Earth, as He hath multiplied Honours upon your Lordship, so it is the Hope, Expectation, and Prayer of all good Subjects in this Land, that your Lordships chief study, and constant endeavour, may be, to promote the Lord's Glory, by a constant tenour of Piety and Justice, that *the mountains may bring peace to the people, and the little hills by righteousness,* *Psal. 72. vers. 3. that ye may raise up the foundations of many generations, and be called the repairer of the breaches,* *Isa. 58. vers. 12.*

That the Church and Kingdom may long enjoy your Lordship, as one of their great Blessings from the Lord; That Mercy and Truth may meet together, and Righteousness and Peace kiss each other, *Psal. 85.* So that by the good Hand of your God upon you, Truth and Piety, Order and  
Unity,



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Unity, Peace and Prosperity in Church and State  
may abound; that after many good days, ye may  
obtain that Approbation, *Well done good and faith-  
full servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord*; which  
is the sincere and fervent Prayer of,

*Your Lordships most humble*

*Murrois, the 20. of  
February, 1683.*

*and devoted Servant,*

**ROBERT EDWARD.**

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**ERRATA.**

## ERRATA.

**I**N the Preface, Page 4. Line 29. for *who*, read *which*. In the Contents, p. 2. l. 9. for *Cor.* r. *Chr.* p. 6. l. 42. for *Sam Satanius*, r. *Samofatenus*. p. *ibid.* l. last, for *Serinium* r. *Syrmium*. p. 13. l. 8. for *of debent*, r. *viz.* p. 23. l. 43. for *Roua*, r. *Tomo*. p. 41. l. 25. after *audia*, add *Doçh*. p. 49. l. 18. for *university*, r. *universality*. p. 45. l. 40. for *λεγς*, r. *λεγει*. p. 65. l. 27. for *his*, r. *this*. p. 73. l. 30. for *cure*, r. *cure*. p. 80. l. 30. for *Justinianum*, r. *Institutionum*: p. *ibid.* l. last, for *saved*, r. *received*. p. 89. l. 21. for *Desart*, r. *Desert*. p. *ibid.* l. 22. for *vers. 29.* r. *vers. 20.* p. *ibid.* l. 32. for *Sins*, r. for *their Sin*. p. 91. l. 39. for *Isa. 4.* r. *Isa. 40.* p. *ibid.* l. last, for *word or reproach*, r. *words of reproach*. p. last, l. 11. for *Covenant*, r. *covenanted*. p. *ibid.* l. 17. dele it.

*As for other literal Escapes, they are recommended to the discretion of the Christian Reader.*

ERRATA





T H E  
P R E F A C E  
T O T H E  
C H R I S T I A N R E A D E R.

**H**E whose Name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace, even He was truly called Wonderful, because of His two Natures, and there wonderful, if not also unspeakable union.

(1) Counsellor, for in Him dwelleth all the treasures of wisdom and Knowledge, Col. 2. 5. The Mighty God, the same to us, a Child born, Isa. 9. 6. The Everlasting Father, and to us a Son given. The Prince of Peace being our Peace, Eph. 2. 14, 15. and Peace-maker, our Ransom and Redeemer, wonderful in His love to us, whose dimensions passeth Apostolick knowledge, Eph. 3. 19. who loved not His life unto the death, for his love was stronger then Death, who by His death was the death of Death, Hol. 13. 14. who hated His life being put in the ballance with His love to us. This wonderful Lover and Prince of Peace, died in bodily thirst, but His soul thirsting much more for our Salvation; in His last Supper (which He left in Legacy to the Church His Spouse, as a love Token,) Supper being ended, He inculcates Love and union as the badge of His Disciples, John 13. 34, 35.

(1) Εὐδιδὸς φουσιαν ἀσυγχύτως, ἀτρέπτως, ἀδιαίρετως, ἀχωρίστως, inconfuse, inconvertibiliter, indivulse & inseperabiliter, Concil. Chalcedon. Act. 5. Anno Domini 451. Episcop. 630. Quod & confirmatur in Synodo 6. Acomen. Constantinop. Anno 681. Epil. 289. non modo quoad Christi duas naturas, sed & duas in eo voluntates naturales, & duas duarum naturarum & voluntatum operationes vel φυσικὰς ἐνεργείας ἀδιαίρετως ἀτρέπτως ἀμείκτως ἀσυγχύτως, §. 8. & repetitum. §. 9. quoad operationes.

ἀρήτως ὁ ἀπλῶς Ἰησοῦς συνελθὼν, ineffabiliter simplex Iesus compositus est Dionys. Arcop. lib. de Div. nominibus, cap. 1. & Cyril. Alex. ἀρράτως καὶ ἀπερίνοτος, ineffabiliter & incomprehensibiliter.

John 15. 12, 17. the same again third and fourth time, and in His Prayer, John cap. 17. after that His fare-

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well Sermon before His death, ingeminates His Petitions to His Father, that these whom thou hath given me, may be one, vers. 11. and 21. and the third time, vers. 23. Should not the Commands and Prayers of a dying Lord, and lover of His Brethren and Spouse, be highly regarded, and carefully obeyed, backed with the intreaties of the Holy Ghost by his Pen-man most pathetically. 1 Cor. 1. 10. I beseech you brethren, by the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, that there be no divisions amongst you, that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind, and in the same judgement, Philip. 2. 2. If there be any consolation in Christ, if any comfort in love, if any fellowship of the Spirit, if any bowels and mercies, fulfil ye my joy, that ye be like-minded, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind; So exceeding wonderfully the two Natures of God and Man were united, to unite Christians to God in Christ, and in them to one another, and our Saviour His body was rent to keep His Church from rent, His Soul and Body separate to keep His Church from separation; He prayed before His death for their union, He died to unite them, and the Holy Ghost, the God of Peace and Love, charges them in the Name of the Lord Jesus, to be united in one mind, and in one judgement; and yet alas, how many in this Land, who profess themselves the Brethren and Sisters of Jesus, lest their first Love, and violated this commanded union with their Brethren and Mother Church of Scotland, who did once hang upon her Breasts, and sucked the Breasts of her Consolations, Isa. 66. 11. were dandled on her knees, and nursed with the sincere milk of the word, 1 Pet. 2. 2. yet too many of these, not only despise their Mother Church, but also run from her in scattered and confused Troups, as if they were fleeing in the day of Battel from the sword of the Pursuer, yea some cry out and swear they will lend their ear no more to their Mothers Instruction, they will have no more of her Milk, nor eat of her Bread in the Lords Supper, nor pollute their Children with her Baptism, and albeit their Mother cry after them with bowels of tenderest Christian compassion, they answer with disdain, Stand by thy self, come not near to me, for I am holier then thou, Isa. 66. 5. see what is the Lords answer to these, these are a smoke in my nose, a fire that burneth all the day, and behold it is written, before me I will not keep silence, but will recompense, even recompense it into their bosome; That your words to your Mother Church are the same in substance with these forecited in Isaiah, is clear to any impartial Reader, therefore I intreat you in the bowels of Jesus Christ, let not that fire and smoke of your Separation provoke the Lord any longer.

At present I intend not to survey all the particulars of the present Schism, but only this, viz. the refusing to sing the Doxology in the publick worship of God, which makes a sad and unchristian-like Rent, for in one Paroch-Church you may hear the Doxology Christianly sung, but in the next Paroch-Church no mention of it, nor in the wandering Conventicle at the Hill side, or in the Den, they have gone from Mountain to Hill, they have forgotten

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forgotten their resting place, *Jer. 50. 6. and have forgotten the Doxology, as if they were all Antitrinitarians, Jews, Turks, or Pagans, yea, and too often in the same Church-Assembly, both in City and Country, when it comes to the closing of the Psalm some sing the Doxology decently, others sitting by who did sing the Psalm instantly turn silent at the Doxology, yea, some are worse, deriding and scoffing the Singers of it, this among Christians is a lamentation, and shall be for a lamentation, Ezek. 19. 14. tell it not in Gath, but (no doubt) it is proclaimed at Rome long ago, who rejoice in our halting, and say, aha, aha, our eye hath seen :* (2) But lest the Roman Church insult against us, because some have separated from our Church, and thence infer that we are not of the true Church, I answer, that albeit a Church be Orthodox, some may depart from them, and no fault be in the Church, but in them that separate from her; dare any man impute a blot to the Christian Church in St. John's days, when there went some out from the Apostolick Church, when they were not of us, says the Apostle, 1 Joh. 2. 19. for if they had been of us, they had no doubt continued with us. 2. I answer, These who are separated from their Mother Church, and died in that time, I judge they have repented before the Searcher of Hearts, and obtained Mercy, but the secret things belong to God, Deut. 29. 29. as for these of the Separation as yet alive, albeit they have fallen, they may arise, they have left their Fathers House with the Prodigal, but they may repent and return, for albeit they were bent on their Separation, as St. Paul on Persecution before his Conversion, so as he did it ignorantly, and therefore obtained Mercy upon his repentance, 1 Tim. 1. 13: so I judge in Charity, their Separation flowed from their ignorance also, and therefore is a large door of Hope opened for Mercy to them upon their repen-

(2) *Aquinas in locum, 1 Joh. 2. 19. Erant de Ecclesia sacramentorum perceptione non charitatis communione, non erant ex nobis predestinatione aut electione, & ideo ex recessu eorum Ecclesia non est damnificata sicut nec corpus damnificatur cum humores pravi exeunt de corpore; nam si fuissent ex nobis predestinatione aut electione mansissent utique nobiscum, i. e. finaliter mansissent in consolatione fidei, & idem summæ parte 1. quæst. 23. art. 4. in concl. omnes à deo prædestinati sunt electi & dilecti & art. 3. post concl. prædestinatio includit voluntatem conferendi gratiam & gloriam & resp. ad 2. Prædestinatio est causa gratiæ in hac vita, & gloriæ in vita futura imo, Tridentini Sess. 6. can. 15, & 16. Collatis fatentur prædestinatos ad vitam infallibiliter perseverantibus itaque Tridentini cum Aquinate sunt in hoc puncto Remonstrantibus multo Orthodoxiores, Lomb. item Senr. lib. 1. dist. 40. capitulo 1. Nullus prædestinatus potest damnari at labi & postmodum converti & salvari nam Schisma & Hæresis quæ tales non sunt peccatum istud irremissibile at Ecclesia universalis penitenti absolutionem nequaquam negavit quum Deus misericors hanc*

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rance; This answer will satisfy the most rational of the Roman Church.

3. I answer, Blessed be the God of order, who stilleth the noise of the Seas, the noise of their Waves, and the tumult of the People, Psal 65. 7. who hath reduced the proud and swelling waters of that deluge of Disorder, which threatned the overtopping of the Mountains, to abide within their wonted Channels; I wish these waters may abate more and more, and as with their Bodies they give external obedience to Order, so all this Church may be of one Heart and Soul, keeping the unity of the Spirit in the bond of Peace, it being observed, that the refusing to sing the Doxology, is the most known Sibboleth, Judg. 12. 6. whereby these of the Separation are known from these that are orderly, and the refusing to sing it, proves a demonstration of too strong inclination to Separation; Therefore we resolve to take pains for its refutation, and if this opinion of the unlawfulness to sing the Doxology were merely a speculative question in Divinity, and did not tend to practice, the knowledge thereof might safely and prudently be kept up from the Vulgar, for many such questions are wisely kept close within the walls of the Divinity School, which the Vulgar (although they did hear them dispute in their Mother Tongue) could not understand them: Not the less in these same questions the learned can dispute pro and contra, and be of contrary Judgements, and yet keep Love and Charity, but this Question against the Doxology tends to Practice, and that in the publick worship of God, and that not only on the Christian Sabbath, but also on the week day, and therefore the refusing to sing the Doxology is a daily stumbling to the weak.

If any particular man, or particular meeting of Church-men, although they were a Body, Representative of many Particular Churches, yet it were Presumption in them, to press any Duty upon their Christian Brethren, who were not within their Line of Jurisdiction, but surely the Singing of the Doxologie, is far otherways, for it hath the Authority, Approbation and Practice of the universal Church, more then 1300. Years by past; which, (with the Lords assistance) we shall clear, from Antiquity, for in the 2. Greek Liturgies of St. Basil, and St. Chrysostome, who both lived in the 4. Cent. after our Lords Incarnation, The Doxologie is to be Seen, and Read unto this day; For these 2. Greek Liturgies, are used in the Publick worship of God daily, or weekly, sometime the one, sometime the other, in all the Churches of the Greek Communion, which contains thousand thousand Christians: In which Greek Liturgies,

tabulam penitenti post naufragium concessit cui Doctrinæ S. claro ad stipulatur, Problem. 30. pag. 255.

Δὸς ἡμῖν ἐν ἐνὶ εὐχαρίᾳ καὶ  
μῇ καρδίᾳ δοῦναι καὶ ἀνυμνεῖν  
τὸ παῖσιμον καὶ μεγαλοπρεπὲς  
ὄνομασθ' Ἰησοῦ καὶ Ἰησοῦ καὶ  
Ἰησοῦ πνεύματος ἁγίου νῦν καὶ ἀεὶ  
καὶ εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων ἀμήν  
λαος, Chrysost. Litur. Pag. 20. gr.  
lat. Eandem Doxologiam habet  
Basilii in sua Lyrurgia.

this

## The Preface to the Christian Reader.

this Prayer is to be found in Greek, their Mother Tongue give unto us, That with one Mouth, and with one Heart we may Glorifie, and Sing Praise together, to the most Honourable and Magnificent Name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, now and ever, and to all Ages, Amen. The beginning, and foundation of which Prayer, is indyted by the Holy Ghost, Rom. 15. 6. That we may with one mind, and with one mouth glorifie God, even the Father of our

Lord Jesus Christ. ( a ) And ac-

cording to this Prayer, from the rising of the sun, to the going down of the same, throughout the

(a) ἵνα ὁμοθυμαδὸν ἐν ἑνὶ στόματι  
δοξάζητε τὸν θεὸν καὶ πατέρα τοῦ κυ-  
ρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ.

whole world, where ever Christianity is truly professed, the Doxologie is Sung, with one Heart, and with one Mouth unto this day; except by a few of late, in Brittain; whom I intreat seriously to consider these Questions, from that Text, Rom. 15. 6. Is it not God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, who indyts that Prayer. 2dly. The hearing, and granting of that Prayer, throughout the Christian world; is it not the blessing of God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, in fulfilling the Christians Prayer, indyted by God Himself; then dare any Christian deny, that it is lawfull to sing Glory to God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, with one heart, and mouth: seeing God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, commands and allows Christians to glorifie Him, with one heart and mouth.

upon consideration of the Bloody Wounds, and Torn Bowels of my Mother Church, in Christian compassion, I am pressed in Spirit, to speak a word in Her behalf, which I intend chiefly for two sort of Christians; First, To these Babs in Christ, and of lesser knowledge, who are obedient to their Mother Church, and do not forsake this Her Law, Prov. 6. 20. of Christianity, but sing the Doxologie. Be ye steadfast and immoveable, be not drawn away from that Duty, by the evil Example, or Counsel of any, who would intise or mislead you, to increase their Soure Leaven, and Prolitics: I declare to you, as an Ambassadour of Christ, that you shal not have cause to repent you, of singing Glory to Father, Son and Holy Ghost, in the Day of your Account, to Father, Son and Holy Ghost; when the Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Love of God, and the Communion of the Holy Ghost shall be with you, and your Grace consummat in Glory, and your Prayers turned into Hallelujahs: As for these who refuse to Sing the Doxologie, and think it a Sin to Sing it, or at least, have their doubts anent it, for want of better Information, these are of three Sorts. 1. The weak Lambs, who yet are seeking the way to Zion, and to please God in all good Conscience, to these I am willing to tender the sincere Milk of the word, because of the Command of the Great Shepherd of our Souls, John 21. 15. If you love me, feed my Lambs, these I intreat in the bowels of Jesus Christ, to consider the danger of an Erronious Conscience; For St. Paul was once, yet more Zealous then ye are, in a wrong way, of which

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## The Preface to the Christian Reader.

he gave prudent and Christian warning to other Zealots, Acts 26.9. I verily thought with my self, that I ought to do many things contraire to the Name of Jesus of Nazareth, which thing I also did : of which Erroneous Zealot Jews, he bears record, Rom 10.2. That they have a zeal of God, but not according to knowledge ; So of you I judge in charity, that your Zeal is sincere, and abundant, but the defect is in your knowledge ; and in such a case, the more Zeal, the more danger ; and therefore be not children in understanding, 1 Cor. 14. 20. Be no more children tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of Doctrine, Eph. 4. 14. Be aware to despise, or reject the Light of sound instruction, and side no longer with Antitrinitarians, and the like Blasphemous Hereticks, all which the universall Church hath declared Excommunicat, as such, from the Communion of Saints, and forgiveness of Sins, side no more with these Monsters. The God of Truth reveall His Truth unto you, and give you understanding in all things ; for to you I owe great compassion, and tender-nesse of bowels : As for the 2d. Sort, called Christians, to wit, the cunningly painted Hypocrite, and the openly Prophane, I have a word allotted for them, reserved till near the close of the Treatise.

Here I have an Apologie to make to the Learned, who may object, what needed so much to be written, to prove or defend that Practice, which none in the universal Church, for 1300. Years did call in question, to whom, in all humility I reply, these are not written for Information, or Reformation of the Learned, in this Point, who stand in need of neither, being assured, both of the Lawfulness, and Experi-ency of this Duty ; but they also know, that there is too many of late years, in Scotland, who refuse to sing the Doxologie, to whom I am resolved to become all things to them all, whether weak, or more knowing, that by all means, I may gain some, for whose cause I have multiplied Arguments to prove the lawfulness of the Doxologie, having to teach these weaned from the Milk, and drawn from the Breasts, to whom Precept must be upon Precept, and Lyne upon Lyne, Isa. 28. 9, 10. I hope none will say, that the Holy Ghost useth either Tautologie, or Battologie, in the foresaid 10. verse, when he doubles both the Precept and the Lyne ; So I have brought, for Information of these little Ones, and Lambs of Christ ; Reason upon Reason redoubled : For as the strong should have their stronger Food ; So the Bab's their Milk : And some be more moved with one Reason, and some with another ; herein I intending that great Positorall Duty to do all things for Edifying, 1 Cor. 14. 26. 2 Cor. 12. 19: And in Citing modern Divines, I have made most use of these, who will be most acceptable, and convincing to the Refusers of the Doxologie ; And if at any time, (for defence of Truth, ) I bring Proof from any bygone Practice of themselves, and their way, I here declare, that it no wayes to irritat, but to bear in the Truth with the more power, my purpose being to do all in Love, and what makes for Peace and Healing. The Servant of the Lord

must

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must not strive, but be gentle unto all Men, apt to teach, patient, in meekness instructing those that oppose themselves, 2 Tim. 2. 28. and 25.

That which is not written in the Vulgar Tongue, in this following little Treatise, in a distinct Section towards the Right Hand, is intended for the Learned.

Finally, I ingenuously declare, That my first and chief End, is the Glory of God, and I pray, through the Lords blessing, it may prove the End, and Effect of the work: In the next place, I intend the furtherance of the Peace, and Prosperity of my Mother-church, in Clearing, and Removing of mistakes, among the Children, at least, to make the Rent and Breach less, that the weak might be strengthened, and confirmed in their Judgement, in their Singing the Doxologie, that the Scrupulous may be informed, the Averse convinced, and Reclaimed, Contentions and Swellings pacified, and removed, as far as Relates to the Doxologie, that all with one Heart and Mouth may Sing, Glory to God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and as my God and Saviour was subject to his Blessed Virgin Mother, and hath commanded me to be meek and lowly, Matth. 11. 29. So in all due humility, as one of the least of the Sons of my Mother Church, what I have written on this Subject, in submission, I lay it down at her Feet, fully resolving to obey the Law of my Father in Heaven, which is not to despise, or forsake the Law of my Spiritual Mother on Earth. Prov. 1:8. and Prov 6. 20. That our Father in Heaven may have all the Glory, His Church Edification, and the Lambs of Christ their Milk, which shall be my desire, and Prayer at the Throne of Grace.



T H E  
C O N T E N T S  
of the Several Chapters.

Chap. I.

**P**rovethe the great Fundamentality of the Doctrine of the most blessed Trinity, from the Sacred Scriptures, and illustrateth it by Fathers, and Councils, and modern Divines; and answers the common Objection.

Chap. II.

Containeth a Catalogue of the chief Blasphemers of the Blessed Trinity, the first 400. Years, with the many evils of Sin and misery, that followed thereupon; and how the Lord from Heaven, and His Church on Earth, gave effectuall and prevalent Testimony against them.

Chap. III.

Containeth the rise of the Arian Heresy, in the Fourth Century their Persecution, and Activity, their Fashood, Injustice, and Cruelty, and the Testimonie; both of God, and His Church against them.

Chap. IV.

The unanimous Practice, and Appointment of the universall Church, for Singing the Doxologie, be Occasion of Satan, and his Supposts great Opposition to the Doctrine of the Trinity, and in that their War against God.

Chap. V.

The cause of the continuance of the Doxologie, in after Ages, viz. The continuance of the Churches Persecution, and Temptation from Arians, and other Blasphemers of the Trinity, as Eutichians within, and Mahumitans without the Church; and the Rise and Growth of the Socinian Heresie, notwithstanding Gods witness against them, and the Church, and Magistrats endeavours in many Kingdoms, these Blasphemous Antitrinitarian Hereticks, remained and nested with Anabaptists, and Quakers, all three Blasphemous Antitrinitarian Hereticks, which gives sufficient cause, for the continuance of the Doxologie.

Chap. VI.

The lawfulness of Singing the Doxologie proven by these Arguments. 1: Because all Christians are Baptized in the Name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. 2. They believe, or profess their Faith, in Father, Son and Holy Ghost. 3. They believe Father, Son, and Holy Ghost to be their Creator, Redeemer and Sanctifier. 4. Their Faith, and Hope of Eternal Glory, is from Father, Son and Holy Ghost. 5: God, Father, Son and Holy



## The Contents.

*Holy Ghost made all things, and especially for His Glory. 6. This Lord of Glory often calls mans tongue His Glory. 7. From the practise of the Saints and Angels 8. From Gods Command 9. The Appointment and Practise of the universal Church. 10. The indivisibility of the worship we give to God one in Essence, and three Persons Illustrat by Fathers, and Councils.*

### Chap. VII.

*The lawfulness of singing the Doxologie, proven by the induction of all it's Parts 12. from the three Holies Isa. 6. 3.*

### Chap. VIII.

*13. Reason from that Song, Revel. 5. 9. 14. From Gods Command 1 Cor. 16. 20. Illustrat by Councils and Fathers.*

### Chap. IX.

*15. Reason from the necessar Difference of the Christians worship, as in reading of the Word, Prayer, and Sacraments, they exceedingly differ from Christians, shal not then also be a difference betwixt the Christian singing of Psalms, and the Jewes, by singing the Doxologie. 16. As the Jewes in their Psalms of David, close many of them with a Doxologie, answering to the measure of their Light dispensed to them, in the Old Testament; So it becomes the Christian to have a Doxologie answerable to their greater measure of light of the Trinity in the New Testament. 17. Reason founded upon the signification of Jehovah Elohim, which is often in the Doxologie of the Old Testament.*

### Chap. X.

*A Reason given for singing the Doxologie, satisfactory to every strong Christian, and that born in also upon the weak Christian, by Scripture Reason.*

### Chap. XI.

*The Reasons why the General Assembly was not in power to lay aside the Doxologie, proving their great reluctancy to their own deed, with several other circumstances alleviating the same.*

### Chap. XII.

*That invalid Scruple answered, because the Doxologie is not to be found altogether in one place of Scripture, and the conveniency of singing is proven.*

### Chap. XIII.

*The many evils that flow from the refusing to sing the Doxologie.*

### Chap. XIV.

*An exhortatory conclusion to the strong and orderly Christian, to receive and embrace with all Christian Love, and tenderness every weak Christian, who shall return from their wandring in Error, to live in Order and unity in the Bosome of their Mother Church.*

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C H A P. I.

*The great fundamentality of the Doctrine of the most blessed Trinity, proven from the Sacred Scriptures, and illustrated by Fathers, Councils, and Modern Divines, and the great Objection answered.*

**A**mongst all the Divine Mysteries of Christian Religion which It hath pleased God in His infinite Wisdom, Mercy & Goodness, to reveal to His Church on Earth, on which they are to build their Faith and Salvation, the Mystery of the Sacred Trinity one God in three Persons, is the first in order, and of great concernment, even the three that bear record in Heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one, 1 Joh. 5. 7. These three bear witness to the truth of all the Scriptures, then assuredly to this truth also, that they are three Persons in one Godhead, and among the twelve Articles of the Apostolick Creed, this Mystery of the Trinity takes up three.

*In symbolo Athanasii ab ecclesia universali recepto, utpote in principio, & sine fide in trinitate personarum esse necessariam ad salutem (ὡς ἐν αὐτῷ ἐν ἰσοότητι καὶ ἰσοδυναμίᾳ ἐν μονᾷ θεῷ ἐν ἰσοότητι καὶ ἰσοδυναμίᾳ τῶν υἱοῦ καὶ ἁγίου πνεύματος) bis asseritur.*

Zanchlus de Deo, lib. 1. part. 12 cap. 1. §. 2. *questio de Trinitate, ut est omnium in Theologia creditu maxime necessaria, ita omnium cognitu difficillima.*

Melnerus contra Socinianos scite probat plurimis argumentis, primum, & magnum articulum fidei christiane esse unum Deum in Trinitate personarum quibus argumentis ad stipulatur, Hoorn. Beck. Socinianismi confutati. 1. lib. 1. cap. 9. a pag. 226. ad pag. 243. & Voetius select. disp. theol. par. 1. pag. 472.

This sacred Mystery is most clearly manifested in our Saviour's Baptism, *Mat. 3. 16, 17. Luk 3. 21, 22. John 1. 32, 33.* The Father speaks from Heaven, this is my well-beloved Son, while at the same time the Son is baptized in Jordan: and the Holy Ghost came down from Heaven in the likeness of a Dove, and lighted upon God the Son, and abode upon Him.

Moreover, The Sacrament of Baptism being ordained of God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, the first Sacrament of the Covenant of Grace; in it all the Promises of Mercy and Salvation are sealed to Believers, and by it Christians are solemnly entered into the Church and House of God: so that the Contemner of this Sacrament debarreth himself from Salvation. Therefore God Himself hath appointed this Program to be prefixed upon the Porch of His Church, that this Almighty God in whose Name we are baptized, and in whom we Believe, is Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; and it cannot be supposed, but that these Men and Women who were Profelyted, and being Pagans before, admitted to the benefice of Christian Baptism, behaved to take a time to learn the Grounds of their Religion: therefore the the Doctors of the Church, nor only wrote Catechisms for these young Christians, who therefore, betwixt their first offering of themselves to the Christian Church, until the time they were baptized, were called *Catechumeni*: These Doctors also wrote certain short

*dogma de trinitate est fundamentale καὶ θεογονικόν; imo fundamentum fundamenti, quia fundat alia dogmata fundamentalia; quod multis ibid probat, & Melanct. loc. commun. cap. 27. summa Evangelii erudite comprehensa est in verbis baptismi.*

Eusebius Pamphilus in conc. Niceno fatetur symbolum Nicenum paucis solum verbis differre à symbolo quod inquit nos ab episcopis antecessis accepimus, cumque lavacro baptismatis abluti effemus audivimus, Socrat. hist. eccles. l. 1. c. 5. & Theodoret. lib. 1. cap. 12.

Soerates Hist. lib. 7. cap. 17. Judæus requirens baptizari, ante baptismi participationem multis diebus fidem christianam addiscere, cum precibus, & jejuniis præcipitur, idem cap. 30. lib. 7. gens Burgundorum à Paganismo conversa petit Baptismum quæ post septem dies in eis catechizandis impensos cum præce, & jejuniis vetum obtinere hinc canon. 46. Conc. Laodicen. anno dom. 364. Baptizandos oportet fidei symbolum discere, & baptizanti reddere.

Symbolum Con. Nicen. anno dom. 325. Constantinopolitani anno dom. 381. Chalcedon. anno dom. 451. Symbolum Athanasii, Symbolum quod habet Irenæus lib. 1. adversus Hæreses cap. 2. primum concilium Tolentan. conc. Lateranum in omnibus prædictis symbolis habetur articulus trinitatis: & tanta cura Paganos Catechizandos articulum trinitatis docuerunt, ut Lucianus qui vixit sub Trojano anno dom. 120. formulam catechizandi catechizandos addisceret nam inducit Christianam fictionem

Sums of Christian Faith commonly called Creeds, that before these Pagan Catechumens received Baptism, they were to give a confession of their Faith contained in their Creed; in all which Creeds, written by the Church, whether longer or shorter; and in their Catechisms, the Doctrine of the Trinity was a special part, and accordingly that Synod of Divines at Westminster in their lesser Catechism have not omitted the Trinity: So the reformed French Church in Geneva have a little Catechism, containing only twenty one short Questions, on which they examine these who are at first to be admitted to the Lords Table, which little Catechism begins with the Trinity, and is bound in with their French Version of the Bible, printed at Geneva 1567.

The Sacred Trinity being the Program of Christian Baptism, proved the strong and invincible Fort of the Christian Faith in the Trinity of Persons in the Godhead, against the *Arrians*, and other *Antitrinitarian* Hereticks: wherefore *Socinus*, who hath drunk much deeper in the poysonable Cup of Blasphemy against the blessed Trinity then the old *Arrians*, hath very slightly written of the Sacrament of Baptism.

The second great Mystery of Christian Religion, is, that the Word was made Flesh, *Joh. 1. 14.* and ths the Holy Ghost calls the great Mystery of Godliness, *God manifested in the Flesh, 1 Timoth. chap. 3. vers. 16.* which Mystery, viz. that the Word, the second

*Ethnicos catechizantem ( licet animo blasphemus ) Deum alte regnantem, magnum, aetherium, atque aeternum filium patris, & spiritum sanctum ex patre procedentem unum ex tribus, & ex uno tria.*

*Patres Concilii Constantinopolitani anno dom. 383. mittunt libellum Synodicum Romam ad Damasum, alioque Episcopos ibidem convocatos, in quo exhibent fidei sue Confessionem Fidei Nicenæ consentaneam καὶ ἀνορθοῦσα βασιλικῆς & consentaneam baptισμῳ καὶ διδασκῶσαν ἡμᾶς πιστεύειν εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τῆ πατρὸς τῆ υἱοῦ καὶ τῆ πνευματικῆς ἀγίης, & Nazianzenus his contemporaneus orat. 32. πιστεύομεν εἰς πατέρα καὶ υἱόν καὶ πνεῦμα ἁγίον ὁμοῦσια τῷ καὶ ὁμοδόξῳ ἐν οἷς καὶ τὸ βαπτισμῷ ἰν ἡ βαπτισμῷ ἐχει.*

*Socinus anno dom. 1604. scribit epistolam Smaltio itidem Sociniano de baptismo ut non necessario remittendo, atque ad synaxin excipendis hominibus vitæ honeste ac probatæ religionem christianam professis quamvis nunquam baptizatis: adeo abhorrent, ac spiciunt baptismum.*

*Satan ut fidem nostram ab ipsis radicibus convelleret, partim de divina filii, & Spiritus Sancti essentia; partim de personali distinctione ingentes pugnas semper movebat, Calvin. Institut. lib. 1. cap. 13. §. 21.*

*Servabat tamen Dominus in Patre renascitur suo tempore populi semen, manebat saluus baptismus in Patris, Filii, & Spiritus Sancti nomen; quamvis peregrinæ lingue usu, & multis aliis conspurcatus superstitionibus: manebat frustra toties oppugnatum unitatis essentie, & tri-*

Person,

Person, God the Son was incarnate, *nitatis personarum fundamentum, manebat doctrina de duabus Christi naturis, Beza epist. 81.* and not the Father, or the Holy Ghost; this cannot be known and believed aright, until first we know

& believe that there are three distinct Persons in the Godhead, therefore our Saviour, *Joh. 17. 3.* joyns these two together, *This is life everlasting, to know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent;* and the Apostle Paul, *Coloss. 2. 2.* to the acknowledgment of the mystery of God, and of the Father, and of Christ.

If it be objected, that it seems to be a hard saying, That the Knowledge and Faith in God, and three Persons, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and in Christ God and Man in one Person, is necessary to Salvation: Seeing both these are profound Mysteries, so far above Humane Reason and Capacity, I answer, first, Not only these two are great Mysteries, but also the whole Gospel is a Divine Revelation of a continued tract of Mysteries, *Mark 4. 11. Rom. 16. 25, 26. Eph. 3. 9, 16, 19. Coloss. 1. 26, 27.* called the great Mystery of Godliness, *1 Tim. 3. 16.* for there is no other Name under Heaven given among Men, whereby we must be saved, but the Name of Jesus, *Acts 4. 12.* who is the Captain of our Salvation, *Heb. 2. 10.* the Author of Eternal Salvation, *Heb. 5. 9.* and the Gospel is called the Knowledge of Salvation, *Luk. 1. 77.* the Word of Salvation, *Acts 13. 26.* the Way of Salvation, *Acts 16. 17.* the Salvation of God, *Acts 28. 28.* the Power of God to Salvation, *Rom. 1. 16.* the great Salvation, *Heb. 2. 3.* so that whosoever will not believe these Gospel Mysteries, is damned. I answer secondly, that to Divine and Saving Faith, as such demonstrative knowledge in the Logical Sense, far less comprehensive knowledge is required; but the Lord condescending to Mute Humane weak Capacity, accepts of Faith, albeit apprehensive Knowledge go before it, not alwayes requiring that they know how such a thing is true, but that howsoever it is true: And because of the mysteriousness of these Gospel Divine Truths, there is a necessity for a Christian to deny himself, before he can follow Christ, *Matt. 16. 24.* deny his carnal Wit and corrupt Reason, therefore in the Lord's work of Man's Conversion, in which He applies His exceeding great and Mighty Power, *Eph. 1. 19.* He casts down Imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the Knowledge of God, and bringeth into captivity every thought unto the obedience of Christ, *2 Cor. 10. 5.* where albeit the Almighty Hand of God is first in order, and chief in the work, yet the Christian himself, willingly consents to captivate all his carnal Imaginations and Thoughts, and over the belly of them all, gives the assent of Faith to the Mysteries of the Gospel, because they are the Truth of God, who is infinite in Truth, and cannot Lie; for he who piously and humbly captivates his Thoughts to Christ, will stop the mouth of all Objections of corrupt Reason, with Abraham,  
against



against hope believing in hope, Rom. 4. 18. which assent of Faith gives God far more Glory, then the assent of Science, which flows naturally from the force of that natural Light, born in by the knowledge of the Cause; but the assent of Faith is supernatural, being a supernatural Grace and gift of God, with all its degrees: And because the Mystery of the Trinity, and Christ's Incarnation, were so high above Man's corrupt Reason, therefore in the first 400. Years of the New Testament, Satan wrought mightily in the Children of Disobedience, and did find it an easie work to raise up many blasphemous Hereticks, who in the pride of their undaunted Heart, refused to captivate their corrupt Reason to believe the Mysteries of the Trinity and Incarnation, which were not contrary to Reason, but above it.

C H A P. II.

*This Chapter hath three Parts First, a Catalogue of the chief Ring-leading Hereticks, against the Doctrine of the Sacred Trinity, the first 400. Years. Secondly, The many evils of Sin and Misery, that followed upon these Heresies. Thirdly, How the Lord and His Church opposed and confounded them.*

AS for the Roll of the Ring-leading Hereticks, after our Lord's Ascension, (intending brevity) We passe by all the Errors, or Heresies mentioned or foretold in the New Testament. *Matth. 24. v. 9. and 24. Act. 20. v. 29, and 30. Acts 15. Rom. 16. v. 17, and 18. Gal. 1. 6, 7. Col. 3. v. 1. Col. 9. v. 10. Col. 2. v. 8. 1 Tim. 1. 20. Col. 9. 1. 2 Tim. 2. v. 17, 18. 2 Tim. 3. 8. 2 Theß. 2. v. 8. Albeit therein be instanced diverse Doctrines of Devils, and St. Peter foretells, that some would deny the Lord that bought them, 2 Pet. v. 4. and St. John 2 Epist. 4. 3. mentions many Antichrists in the General, and deniers of Christ, but particularizeth none as such; for Simon Magus, Act. 8. 18. Was a baptised Christian, and falling in the Sin of Simonie in a most gross manner, was justly and blitterly rebuked by the Apostle Peter: And Ecclesiastick Hystoriographers record, that thereafter he returned with the Doge to his vomite, and with the Sow, to the wallowing in the myre; went to Rome, and turned to his old trade of witchcraft, where he was admired for his Lying Satanical Wonders (as before his Baptism) he had been admired in Samaria, Act. 8. v. 9, 10. and blasphemously called himself, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost: (b) Cerinthus blasphemed Christ Jesus to be only a Man, and not the Messia. Anno Dom. 75.*

(b) Euseb. hist. Eccles. lib. 2 cap. 1. & cap. 12. 13, 14. Ignatius Epistola ad Tralesios Irenæus, lib. 1. cap. 20. Justinus Martyr, Apologia secunda Iulianus.

The

(c) The third Ring-leader Heretick *Ebion*, vented the like Blasphemies; by occasion of which three Hereticks, and their many followers, the Apostle *St. John*, who lived to this time, wrote the Gospel, in which his chief intent is to prove, and maintain against these Blasphemous Hereticks, that Christ is God and Man in one Person. (d) *Cerdon* blasphemed, that the God of the Old Testament was not Christ's Father, Anno Dom. 143. (e) *Valentinus*, of whom came the *Genosicks*, rejected the Doctrine of the Sacred Trinity, and made up a fiction as it were of three Gods, Anno Dom. 145. (f)

(a) *Theodotus*, That Christ was only Man, he denied Christ to be the Word, *Joh. 1. 1. An. Dom. 194.*

(b) *Praxeas* denied the Trinity, his Followers were called *Patripassiani*, Anno Dom. 210.

(c) *Melchizedeciani* blasphemed, that *Melchizedek* was greater then Christ.

(d) *Sabellius* denied the blessed Trinity.

(e) *Samosatenus*, denied Christ to be God, Anno Dom. 269.

(f) *Manes* and his Followers denied Christ, and the Holy Ghost to be God.

(g) *Arius*, denied the second Person of the blessed Trinity to be one in substance, co-equal and co-eternal with God the Father, he was confuted in the Council of *Nice*, his Blasphemy condemned, and he Excommunicated, An. Dom. 325.

(h) *Photinus* fell unto the heresie of *Sabellius* and *Sam. Sathanius*, he was condemned in the Council of *Serminum*.

(c) *Ireneus*, lib. 1. cap. 25. & lib. 3. cap. 3. *Euseb.* lib. 3. cap. 22.

(d) *Ireneus* lib. 1. cap. 26. *Eusebius* lib. 3. cap. 21. *Ignatious epist. ad Trallianos*, *Epiphanius heresie* 51.

(e) *Ireneus* lib. 1: cap. 28. *Euseb.* lib. 4. cap. 10.

(f) *Euseb.* lib. 4. cap. 10. *Ireneus* lib. 1: cap. 1. & alibi passim multis refutat.

(a) *Euseb.* lib. 5. cap. ult. *Item cum prioribus refutat*, *Ignatius*, *nominatim Epist. ad Trallianos*.

(b) *Hos refutat Tertul.*

(c) *Hos refutat. Tertul.*

(d) *Eus. lib. 7. cap. 5. refutatur ad Achanasio.*

(e) *Damnatus in Concilio Antiocheno*, Anno Dom. 272.

(f) *Eus. lib. 7. cap. 25. Socrat. 1. lib. 1. cap. 17. Exortus est Anno Dom. 276. cum Augustinus multas & eruditus refutavit.*

(g) *Damnatus a 318. Episcopis*, *Secret. lib. 1. cap. 3, 4, 5. Theodoret, lib. cap. 1. 7. Sozomen lib. 1. cap. 16. Anno Dom. 325.*

(h) *Socrat. lib. 2. cap. 24. & Basilio magno in disputatione de unitate.*

*Macedonius*



## The Doxology Approven.

7

( i ) *Macedonius*, denied the Holy Ghost to be God, *Anno Dom.* 360. He was condemned in the General Council of *Constantinople.* *Anno Dom.* 381.

( l ) *Socrates*, *lib. 2. cap. 35.* ab *Athanasio & Basilio refutatus.*

( k ) *Nestorius*, denied the Personal Union of Christ's Divine and Humane Natures, Therefore was condemned by a General Council at *Ephesus* by 200. Bishops, *Anno Dom.* 431. And being obstinate, was banished by the *Emp. Theodosius*.

( k ) *Socrat. lib. 7. cap. 33. in hoc concilio contra Nestorium Cyrillus magnam sustinuit partem.*

Albeit these forementioned Hereticks all Blasphemed the Sacred Trinity, yet none of them, but were poysoned with moe Errors besides, for mans corrupt heart is a too fertile soil to receive Satans Inventions.

( l ) One of the Antients, by reading the Blasphemies of Hereticks, did not only condemn them, but also abhorred them the more; So I wish every Christian

( l ) *Dionisius Episcopus Alexandrinus. Eul. lib. 7. cap. 6. Anno Dom. 260.*

Reader of this Little Catalogue to make the like good use of it, for the Learned read them at length, in the large Volumes, and from this Catalogue, the Learned may Collect the Reason, why the subtil Serpent, the Enemy of Gods Glory, and Mans Salvation, was so much set against the Doctrine of the Trinity; even because of it's great fundamentality, in the Christian Saving Faith.

In the second Part of the Chapter follows the manyfold, and sad evils, both of Sin and Misery that were caused by these Blasphemous Hereticks.

1. The Lord of Glory was in a High Degree dishonoured, and greatly provoked to anger; So that the Learned, and Pious, in there consuming Zeal, and holy Indignation, did admire the Lords long Suffering Patience; crying out, *O God how long shall the adversary reproach? shall the enemy blaspheme thy name for ever? Psal. 74. 10.*

2. Too many followed those Blaspheming Hereticks, and their Pernicious wayes, and that often in the particular Kingdom, where their Blasphemy was first invenyed, and sometimes their Pessilentious Breath spread abroad, and infected moe Kingdoms with their Poyson.

3. Satan, and the power of Darknesse sometimes seemed to triumph, and Wickedneis to lift up it's horn on high, and the smoak of the Bottomless Pit to darken the Face of the Earth.

4. Many weak Christians, and tender Limbs of Christ staggered, and stumbled, being troubled with the Words of Hereticks, almost to the

the subverting of their Souls, now in a faltering condition, their hearts, being moved as the Trees of the Wood with a mighty Wind? and many in danger to perish, for whom Christ died.

5. The sad condition of these Flocks, no doubt, moved their Pastors, in holy Zeal, like *St. Paul*, to wish these incorrigible Hereticks, who did what in them lay, to destroy the Flock of God. Accursed from the Lord, as they were cut off from the Church, *Gal. 5. 12.* even these wandering Stars, to whom is reserved the blackness of darkness for ever, *Jude v. 13.*

6. Sometime untable Church men, were Deceived, and Insured, who, when Learned, Eloquent, or both, they prevailed mightily, both in City and Countrey; Like that time, when the Great Red Dragons Tail, did draw the third part of the Stars of Heaven, and cast them to the Earth, *Revel. 12. 3. 4.* Hence a fearfull Rent, and Schisme was made in the Church; Hence came Biting, Devouring, and Consuming one another, *Gal. 5. 15.*

7. The Jew and Pagan, were hardened in their Errors, and a stumbling block insuperable laid in the way of their Conversion.

8. The Jew, ( and in after Ages the Turk joyning with them ) did gladly grasp at the opportunity, to increase the Fire of Contention, by joyning with the Hereticks and Apostats, and strengthening their hands against the Orthodox; And took the more boldnesse to Blaspheeme that worthy Name by which we are named, *1am. 2. 7.*

9. The frequent and beautiful meetings of the Flocks of Christ, being Seduced, Diminished, and Scatter'd, caused their Faithful Pastors to offend, Mourn and Lament these of their Flocks that had fallen; Like the Loving Mother, weeping over, not One only, but Many of Her Children dying together: And to ly all night in Sack-cloath, and weep betwixt the Porch and the Altar, to be in great heaviness, and continual sorrow of heart, and almost to wish themselves accursed from Christ, for the welfare of His Church, and their Flocks therein, *Rom. 9. 21.*

10. When sometime the Faction of Hereticks grew strong, as in particular of the *Arians*, having, by the subtilty of the Serpent, obtained the Secular Power to joyn, and side with them, and so did many Years Persecute the true Church of Christ, not only to the spoiling of their Goods Imprisonment, or Banishment, but also many thousands having suffered Cruel Torments, at last Sealed the True Faith of Christ with their Blood and Death: Of which *Arrian* Persecution against the true Church of Christ, we intend hereafter to give you a more particular accompt.

Follows the third part of the Chapter, wherein we shall give you a Compendious accompt, of the Good and Holy Means which the God of Truth, who walks in the midst of the seven Golden Candlesticks, and

and His Church the Pillar, and Ground of Truth, 1 Tim. 3. 15. Having the Truth dwelling in them, and therefore were Fellow-helpers to the truth: In this time of Jacob; trouble; Windowing, and Fiery Tryal; The Lord stirred up, and inspired the Learned Doctors of His Church, to plead the cause of their Mother, against these Wolves and Foxes, who made Havock of the Church: which Doctors, in their Generation were Burning and Shining Lights, did earnestly contend for the Faith once delivered unto the Saints, Jude 3. Were valiant for the Truth, and suffered it not to fall in the Streets; but gave those Hereticks publick Disput, as they found Opportunity; Refuted them by their Writings, left to the Church in their several Volumes to this Day, wherein they Refuted not only the Heresies that rose in their own Days, but also all the Heresies that Blasphemers had spread before their time, and by Painfull and Zealous Preaching of the Truth, they Confirmed their Flocks, and furnished them with Powerfull preservatives against the Poyson of Seducers.

(4) A second Mean, Beside the thousand thousand Christians that Sealed the Christian Faith of the Trinity with their Blood, and Death; among them many Pious, and Learned Bishops, not only defended the Truth of God by their Pen, and Writings, as aforesaid; but also Sealed that Truth which they had Written, and Preached, by their Blood and Death; As Ignatius, Justin, Irenaeus and Cyprian, and many others, who wrote learnedly in defence of the Sacred Trinity, against Blasphemous Hereticks.

The third Means, As these glorious Martyrs, for the Glory of their Lord, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, Sealed His Truth with their Blood: So the Almighty, who only does wonders, appended His own Seall to His own Truth, in their Death, by many miracles of diverse sorts. First, of stupendious Courage, and (4) Joy given them from above, to the Admiration and Confusion of their

(4) Ignatius & Justinus in suis Epistolis Justinus epistola ad Philippenses. Dominus mittens Apostolos iussit baptizare in nomen Patris Filii & Spiritus Sancti ἢ ἐν ἑνῇ ἰσοδυνάμει, ἢ ἐν ἑσὶ ἰσῆϊ ἐνανθρωπήσαντας, ἀλλὰ εἰς ἰσῆϊς διωσήμεν, & Epist. ad Sec. Philadelphiae, εἰς ἀγένητος ο θεος καὶ πατήρ καὶ εἰς μονογενὴς υἱος θεος λόγος καὶ ἀνθρώπος καὶ εἰς παράκλητος τὸ πνεῦμα τὸς ἀληθείας. quod ad Ignatium in suis multis epistolis ad varias Ecclesias perquam erudite omnes Hreticos se priores confutat, confundit praesertim antitrinitarios (3.) Irenaeus iusto volumine & summo labore scripsit, polemicè adversus Hereticos se priores & contemporarios. (4) Cyprianus iusto itidem volumine multus est in veritate christiana stabilienda quam hi quatuor heroes sanguine consignarunt.

(4) Ignatius, a militibus Romanis conductus in Epist. quam ad Romanos praemisit, vehementer christianos hortatur, Romanos & adjurat their

their tormenting Enemies. 2dly. Miracles manifested without them in their Death, as the Learned may read in the Church History; often the wild beasts refusing to devour them, and sometimes the fire to burn them. (b) Yea, 3dly. the Lord wrought many Glorious Miracles at the Graves of Martyres after their Death, of which there are many Examples in the Church History.

The Fourth Mean, whereas Solomon saith, in the multitude of counsellors there is safety; Therefore the Doctors of the Primitive Church did meet in Councils, as they saw need, in this or that Kingdom; but sometimes also, they did meet more solemnly in greater numbers, sometimes 3, or 4. sometimes 600 Bishops together, besides more then the double number of Presbyters, and these of the most Learned, and Pious Divines, that were in the Christian World, out of Asia, Affrica, and Europe by long, and perillous journeys, crossing Sea, and Land, beginning with (a) fasting and praying. To which Councils *respective*, the then reigning Hereticks were Summoned to appear, and appearing were ex-

amined ancient their Errors, their Errors refuted, and sometime, yet seldome, themselves converted, but if obstinat, their mouths stopped; their Errors, and Blaspheemies condemned, and accursed; themselves Excommunicat; and sometimes also Banished by the supreme civil Magistrate, and for the further confirmation of the Faith of following Generations, and establishment of the Posterity in the Truth. The Church did put in register, the proceedings of these famous Councils, whether Nationall, or Generall against these severall Hereticks: As also their severall Acts, for Order and Decency, which Books are extant to this day in great Volumes.

As for these Hereticks, albeit the Lord did permit them for a season, to try His People, if they would cleave to His Truth, or not, *Deut. 13. 3.* And that the approved might be made manifest, 1 *Cor.*

*ut eorum nullus sollicitet magistratum Romanum ut Ignatium a morte liberate; passus se exultaturum tormenta. & mortem pro Christo subire; & martyrium evadere se omnino abnuere; sed inflexibiliter desiderare: qualis fortitudo in pluribus martyribus fuit conspicua.*

(b) *Hujus instantia in Polycarpi martyris commemorantur hæc miracula in itinere ad ignem voce è Cælo confortatur, dum stat in igne ingens flamma ad distantiam corpus circumvallat, quasi sanctum dei attingere veniens ita ut miles illud observans [flamma crudelior] Polycarpi corpus bastâ confoderit (3) sancti combusti corpus suavissimum, & fragrantissimum emisit odorem Euseb. hist. Eccles. lib. 4. cap. 14.*

double number of Presbyters, and Pious Divines, that were in the Christian World, out of Asia, Affrica, and Europe by

(a) *Patres Synodi Nicæni jejunium indixerunt, ut Deus utilitati Ecclesiarum consultum vellet, Teodoret in ancorato.*

## The Doxology Approuen.

II

II: 13: Yet the Lord blessed the pains of His faithfull Servant<sup>s</sup> against them, So that these Storms were turned to a Calme, and these Hereticks wholly made known; and He who sets bounds to the proud waves of the Sea, set also bounds to Satans Malice; and put a hook in the nose of these Blasphemers.

The Fifth Mean, The Lord from Heaven did manifest His Wrath and Indignation signally against some of the speciaall Ring-leading Hereticks, or else by the hand of the civil Magistrat.

( b ) *Simon Magus*, at *Rome*, by the help of Devils did flee in the Air; but fell down and was bruised to death, at the prayers of the Apostle *Peter*.

( b ) *Euf. lib. 2. cap. 1. 13, 14. Egesippus lib. 3. cap. 2. Epiphanius lib. 2. her. 22.*

Secondly, *Elimas* the Sorcerer, was by God, miraculously smitten with blindness, for his Anti christian perverseness, *Acts 13. 11.*

( c ) Thirdly, *Montanus*, and his Prophetes *Maximilla* hanged themselves.

( c ) *Euf. lib. 5. cap. 15, 18.*

( d ) Fourthly, *Theodotus* by force took his flight towards Heaven, but fell down, and died miserably.

( d ) *Euf. lib. 5. cap. 14.*

Fifthly, *Buddas* or *Terebinthus*, *Nicen* through Sorcery did flie up in the Air, but fell down and brake his neck.

( e ) Sixthly, *Manues* a Persian Heretick, the King of *Persia* caused take off his skin, slayed alive, filled it with Chaffe, and hanged it up at the Gate of the City.

( e ) *Socrat. lib. 1. cap. 17.*

( a ) Seventhly, *Arius* being observed by the Bishop of *Alexandria*, that he was a dangerous

( f ) *Socratas lib. 1. cap. 21.*

Heretick. and mighty proud, while he is under Process, intends to come to the Church of *Alexandria* to morrow, in a presumptuous manner? wherefore the Bishop, all that night, stayed in the Church, with Fasting, and Prayers and Tears wrestling against *Arius*; who, to morrow going to that Church, a sudden Terror of Conscience, and vehement louseness of Belly did assault him, that he was forced to go aside to the next publick Jacks, where all his bowells gushed out; a fit Death.



Death-bed for so vile an excrement of Satan, whose breath had bred the most deadly pestilency that ever was in the World, whose manner of Death was a mercy to the World, and a Beaken of his Shipwrack, fixed by the Almighty, upon the dangerous Rock of his Blasphemous Heresie.

( 8 ) *Eightly, Priscillianus, ( 8 ) Prosper in chronico.*  
*Anno Dom: 400. being condemned*  
 by a Church Council at *Burdeaux* for his Blasphemies against the Trinity, with others of his Stamp, was beheaded by the Emperour *Maximus*. All the foresaid Blasphemers of the Trinity, the Lord stigmatized with a miserable death, to the terror of others.

### CHAP. III.

*Containeth the rise of the Arian Heresie in the Fourth Century, their Persecution and Activity, their Falshood, Injustice and Cruelty; and the prevalent Testimony both of God and His Church against them.*

**A**S In the first 300. Years after our Lord's Ascension, His Church was fore vexed by Ten bloody Persecutions, raised by Pagan Emperours, and molested by *Antitrinitarian* Hereticks, of which we have given you a short view in the former Chapter; So In this fourth Century, Satan the Father of Lies, *Anno Dom. 324.* filled the Heart of *Arius* (a proud Presbyter in *Alexandria*) with Blasphemies against the second Person of the Blessed Trinity; wherefore, the famous Council of *Nice*, consisting of 318. Bishops, convened partly for examining and confounding of *Arius* Error in the Year 325. where after long dispute granted to the Adversary, his blasphemous Error was condemned and he Excommunicate: Notwithstanding, thereafter his Errors spread like a Gangren, and that chiefly by occasion of two Emperours *Constantinus* and *Valence*, whom the *Arians* seduced to their Heresie, and so the *Arian* obtaining the Arm, and Countenance of the Civil Power to their wicked Faction, they left no mean unesleyed to encrease and strengthen their Party, and spread their Poison, which we intend to treat of in this Chapter, In these particulars.

*First*, Their indefatigable pains in convening Church Councils. *Secondly*, The Falshood and Injustice in their Proceedings. *Thirdly*, Their hellish Policies. *Fourthly*, Their monstrous Cruelty against the Orthodox. *Fifthly*, The Lord's witnessing against them, both by His Church and His own Immediate Hand of Justice upon them. To return to the first of these, In Imitation of the Orthodox and true Church, like Satan, they transformed themselves into Angels of Light, did convene Councils, sometime in one City and Kingdom, and sometime

time in another, as they judged most expedient for their purpose; where they composed diverse Creeds, but all Heterodox, and differing from the Nicen Creed. \*

\* Their first Council held at Tyrrus, (a) The second at Jerusalem, The third at Antioch, where they composed their first Arian Creed, (b) Fourthly, Four prime leading Arians presented to the Emperour, a second Arian Creed, (c) Fifthly, The Arians in the East sent a long Creed to the Bishops in the West, which they rejected. (d) Sixthly, At Symium in Illyria the Arians wrote two Creeds, (e) Seventhly, In a Council at Ariminum, the Arians wrote a sixth Creed, (f) Eighthly, At Nica in Thrasia the Arians wrote a Creed, which deceitfully they called the Nicen Creed, (g) Ninthly, The Arians held a Council at Seleucia in Isauria, (h) Their last two Councils they held at Constantinople and Antioch, where they Decree, that the word Substance (i) and Person, of one Substance, of another Substance, all these (k) be expunged out of all Creeds, By all which we may perceive the Arian applying all his Oars, going to and fro, and walking up and down in the Earth, compassing Sea and Land to convene Councils, thereby to frame Mischief by a Law, to engage and inflave unstable Souls, by the Shadow of a Church Sanction, making Profelytes, strengthening his Faction.

Having spoken of their indefeasible Pains, let us in the second place observe their deceitful Dealling, their Deepes and Devices, which the Father of Lies (the old and crooked Serpent) had taught them: First, Eusebius Bishop of Nicomedia being justly degraded by that Orthodox Council of Nice, for his obstinacy in Arianism, and he, together

\* Socrat. lib. 2. cap. 32. In sine breviter colligit numerum symbolorum Arrianorum particulatim & oppidatim novem videbent.

(a) Socrat. lib. 1. cap. 22.

(b) Socrat. lib. 2. cap. 14.

(c) Socrat. lib. 2. cap. 14.

(d) Socrat. lib. 2. cap. 14.

(e) Sozomen lib. 3. cap. 10. Socrat. lib. 2. cap. 25.

(f) Socrat. lib. 2. cap. 29. Sozomen lib. 4. cap. 16.

(g) Sozomen lib. 4. cap. 18.

(h) Socrat. lib. 2. cap. 32.

(i) Theodoret. lib. 2. cap. 31.

(k) Ariani multis pseudosynodis convocatis in quatuor factiones abire, quarum quaque priore infanter, prima factio petiit in omnibus symbolis hoc expurgendum quod filius sit patri *ὁμοούσιος*: factio secunda quod sit in symbolis exprimendum filium esse patri *ὁμοούσιον*, tertia factio filium esse patri tantummodo *ὁμοούσιον*: quarta factio filium esse patri *ἀνομοούσιον* dissimilem & hi sunt appellati *ἀνομοί*, & *εὐρεπτοί* & *ἐκτρούτοι*, quod blasphemarent filium esse *ἐκ τρυφῆς* ex non existentibus hi expresse damnantur in symbolo Niceno & huius quartæ factionis fuit ipse Arius Sozomen lib. 4. cap. 21, 28.



ther with *Arius*, banished by the Emperour *Constantine*, he wrote to the Emperour a penitential Letter, wherein he subscribed the *Nicen Creed*, (a) (but with a double Heart,) and so was restored to his Place and Function; and *Arius* followed his example, (b) both in subscribing and dissembling; remaining in the gall of Bitterness with *Simon-Magus*, and in the Synagogue of Satan; wherefore shortly thereafter the Lord purged His Church of *Arius*, by an extraordinary and horrible death, even then when he was in the height of his Pride, going to that Church in grandour, where he had spewed out his Blasphemies against the Son of God, even that King of Saints, who thought it no robbery to be equal with His Father, commands him to halt, not permitting him to enter into the House of God to pollute it, but thrust him into a common Jack by the way, where the Lord cast out all his Iotitals with his Excrements, and cast him effectually out of His Church, and stopped his blasphemous Mouth. Notwithstanding all this great and visible Judgment on *Arius*, his Brother in Evil (*Eusebius of Nicomedia*) would not learn Righteousness, but hardened his heart in Pride, turned an obstinate and violent Persecuter of the true Church and Saints, (c) and chief Leader of the *Arian Faction*, adding Perjury to his Blasphemy.

(a) Socrat. lib. 1. cap. 10.

(b) Socrat. lib. 1. cap. 19.

(c) Socrat. lib. 1. cap. 25.

Thirdly, As the *Arians* were Perfidious in their beginning, so in their Progress, they learned at the Accuser of the Brethren, to turn impudent false Accusers of the Orthodox Church men, which they acted in these forementioned pretended Church Councils; And first, the great *Athanasius*, who as a divine Hero, stood in the Breach for the true Church, to whom both the Emperour and Bishop of Rome deferred great respect in their Letters, (d) yet him they strived to affront in their Councils, and falsely accuse that he

(d) Socrat. lib. 2. cap. 18.

had cutted off a Man's Hand, which Hand they produced in their Council, having the Man himself fast in Prison; but by good and remarkable Providence, the Man escaped out of their Prison, and came to *Athanasius* in Council, with both his Hands whole, to the great confusion of his accusing *Arian* Enemies. Thereafter they produced an impudent Whore accusing *Athanasius* of Adultery with her, but *Athanasius* so convinced her in the face of the Synod, that she had not a word to answer: But *Eusebius* the Orthodox Bishop of *Antiochia*, him they accused also of Adultery with another impudent Whore, whom the *Arians* suborned, and she did swear it; and albeit the innocent Bishop did constantly assert his innocence, yet they degraded him, and ob-

tained

raigned at the *Emperour* to banish him; but thereafter, that wicked Woman (in the just Judgment of God) falling Sick, and dying in great bodily Torments, confessed her grievous sin of Perjury against Innocent *Eustathius*, and that the *Arians* had hired her with a Sum of Money. (a) *Theodoret. lib.5. cap.21:*

A fourth instance of their deceit and subtilty, The *Arian* perceiving by more then 30. Years sad experience, that the Creed of that famous Council of *Nice* had given their cursed Cause a deadly wound, they crasily resolve to convene a Council in that same City of *Nice*, and there write an *Arian* Creed to their own mind, and vent it for the old Orthodox *Nicen* Creed, and so to deceive the Vulgar: But He whose Throne is in Heaven, had them in derision; for when the *Arians* began to convene in that City of *Nice*, the Lord sent a great Earthquake, which caused the *Arians* (with fear) flee out of the City: (b) But that *Hieronimus ad annum domini* Plot failing them, they hardened 372. their Neck like an Iron Sinew, and with a Whores Forehead, persist in a like wicked Design; for, understanding that in *Thracia*, the next adjacent Country, there is a Town called *Nicea*, thither they hasten, and hold their Council, and conclude upon a blasphemous *Arian* Creed, deceitfully calling It the (c) *Sozomen. lib.4. cap.15.* *Nicen* Creed.

A fifth instance of their Falshood in these their many Councils, where Satan had his Throne, and Antichrist kept the Chair; They wrote nine several Creeds, not all confirming or explaining the former Creed, but some of them containing Contradictions, of which themselves were ashamed, (d) for a Liar should have a good Memory; yea, in the last of these Councils they ratifie their Council at *Selencia* and Its Creed, and cursed the Creed at *Ariminum*, because it was not Heretodox enough. (e) *Socrat. lib.2. cap.25.* *Socrat. lib.4. cap.4.*

As we have seen the Activity, Perfidity and Falshood of the *Arian* in spreading their Heresie, so in the fourth place we shall take a view of their Hellish Cruelty, practised against the Orthodox and true Church of God: For they poisoned (with their *Arianism*) the *Emperour Constantius*, who began his Reign Anno Dom. 336. and *Valence*, who began his Reign Anno Dom. 366. these two Emperours they instigate to raise cruel and bloody Persecution against the Orthodox during the time of their Empire, of which we shall only mention a few notable Instances.

First, The *Arians* at *Constantinople* raised a great Tumult of Sedition, that many Christians were troden under Foot to Death. (a)

(a) Socrat. lib.2. cap.9.

Secondly, The *Arian* Emperour *Constantinus* having banished the Orthodox Bishop of *Constantinople*, the *Arians* strangled him in his Exile, and the Orthodox Bishop of *Adrianople* died in Prison with Torments. (b)

(b) Socrat. lib.2. cap.21.

Thirldly, Great Persecution was raised by the *Arians* in the Cities of the East against the Orthodox Christians, by Banishment, spoiling of their Goods, and sundry kinds of Torments. (c)

(c) Socrat. lib.2. cap.22.

Fourthly, The *Arians* at *Alexandria* upon the Lords Day invaded with Arms the Orthodox, and having kindled a great Fire, apprehended Orthodox Virgins ( who, as they thought, would soonest yield to them,) these they threatned with Burning unless they turned *Arian*; but perceiving these holy Virgins invincible Courage, resolute to die Martyrs for the Glory of the Sacred Trinity, they violently in the open Streets, pulled off all their Clothes, to put them to shame, and mocked them in their nakedness; but these Virgins being of undaunted Courage to suffer for the Name of Christ, them the *Arians* so wounded on the Face, that their nearest Relations did hardly know them; and forty Men they scourged with Rods, that some of them died, yet they refused to give their dead bodies to their Friends to bury; and these who outlived their Scourging, part of them they Banished, of others not banished, the Chirurgians had great difficulty to pull out the Thorn Pricks out of their Flesh. At that same time, the *Arians* killed more then thirty Orthodox Bishops in *Egypt* and *Lybia*, and banished sixteen more, whereof some died in their cruel usage by the way, others died in the place of their Banishment; of which Martyrs the World was not worthy. (d)

(d) Socrat. lib.2. cap.23.

Fifthly, In *Constantinople* and the Country about, many Orthodox Bishops were banished by the *Arians*, and other of the Orthodox that refused to communicate with the *Arians* they cruelly tormented their Bodies, and then scobbing their Mouths, violently thrust in the sacramental Elements of the Lords Supper, and that not only of Men and Women, but also of Children, and these who were most reluctant they detained in Prison and Torments, that so the *Arian* intended by this  
his

his work to get the honour that the Orthodox did communicate with them, but prophane forcing proved the *Arian* Communion to be the Table of Devils ; yea, they thrust the Papes of some holy Women into a Chest, and closing its lid, cut off their Papes with a Saw, and others (a) *Socrat. lib.2. cap.30.* they burnt off their Papes with a Theodoret. *lib.2. cap.14.* red hot Iron. (a)

Sixthly, The *Arians* in *Alexandria* conspired with the *Jews* and *Pagans*, and all three raised great Persecution against the true Christians there ; they apprehended the holy Virgins, stripped them naked as they were born, and led them through the Streets, obscenely mocking them, and if any Beholder (in Christian compassion) did speak but one word in their favours, they were driven away with Wounds ; thereafter, many of the Virgins they ravished, some they killed, and refused to give their Bodies to their Parents to be buried ; yea, in this Tumult the *Arian* and *Pagan* committed so great abomination that I am ashamed to render them in *English*,

(b) a most profane *Pagan* being a (b) Theodoret. *lib.4. cap.20.*

chief Acher of these Abominations, acted both in the Pulpit, and on the Altar of the chief Church of *Alexandria* ; It was too like a Stage-Play of Satans devising against God's Word and Worship, the most profane the Devil could devise, and all this acted in the presence of the *Arian* Bishop, whom the *Pagan* Spokesman thus saluted, O Bishop ! who denies the Son of God, thy coming is welcome to us, (c) our god

Serapis embraceth thee, and brought (c) Theodoret. *lib.5. cap.22* thee hither ; observe how well the

Devil and the *Arian* does agree, like Heart and Joy : This *Pagan* god Serapis, had a Church in *Alexandria* where he was worshipped, and in it a monstrous great Image, at that time much worshipped by the *Pagans* there. What true Christian can read the Perjury, Falshood and hellish Cruelty of the *Arian*, and their atheistical profaning of the Lord's Supper, and not look upon them as incarnate devils, against these antichristian and profane bloody *Arians*, who blasphemed both the Son and Holy Ghost. The Orthodox Church were most zealous to defend the Truth, and for that cause, to sing the Doxology in their publick Worship, exactly according to the words of the Holy Scriptures: For then the *Arian* also kepted the singing of their own Doxology, but it was different from the Orthodox and Holy Scriptures. Now, considering the true Churches hard condition, when the *Arians* persecute them, and yet these holy Christians were most willing to suffer Martyrdom for the Name of Jesus, and also to sing the Doxology, therein professing their Faith in one God, in three Persons, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, equal in Power and Glory : Now, I would ask the

Christian now a days, If the Lord in His Providence did put them now in such a condition, to be persecuted to the death by the prevailing *Arian*, whether or not they would be content to suffer Martyrdom in defence of the honour of Christ, and also with the Orthodox Christian to sing the Doxology? would they both sing and suffer as these did, who are now singing triumphant Songs to Father, Son and Holy Ghost, having trode Satan and *Arians* under-foot; I willingly judge in Charity to these weak Lambs, they would then with the Orthodox Christians, both joyn in singing the Doxology, and also in suffering with them for the Name of Jesus; Then I ask them again, if they would have sung the Doxology if they had been going to the Stake to die in defence of the honour of Christ against the cursed *Arian*; then have they not as good reason and cause to sing Glory to the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, for His merciful Providence to them, who knowing their weakness better then themselves, hath preserved them from such an hour of temptation, and fiery tryal, not suffering them to be tempted above that they are able: But furthermore, I give you this warning, that if ye affirm with the three Children, you would sing in your fiery trial, but refuse to sing now when ye are preserved from it: Look to your selves that ye be not tempting God to cause you suffer *Arian* Persecution, that then ye may praise the glorious Trinity better, which now ye refuse, because the Lord frees you from *Arian* Persecution; this sore Trial the Lord avert.

In the last part of this Chapter, we shall observe the Testimony given by God and His Church in this fourth Century chiefly against the *Arian*; First, As for the true Church, they were not deficient to bear witness to the Truth, but as opportunity served, they convened Orthodox Councils, and among others, one at *Sardica*, (a) of 370. Orthodox Bishops, where the *Arians* Accusations against *Athanasius* and other Orthodox Bishops were examined, and all found false and forged. Another Council at *Jerusalem*, (b) Anno Dom. 351. A third at *Millan* of 300. Bishops, (c) in which Councils they ratified the Orthodox Truth and *Nicen* Creed; and before that Anno Dom. 363. a Council of about 200. Bishops at *Ariminum* ratified the same Orthodox *Nicen* Creed.

As the Orthodox Church, during the time of the *Arian* Persecution, notwithstanding of all the cruelty used against them, the Church-men gave Testimony against the *Arian*, by Preaching, Writing, and Disputes, and both the Church-men and their Flocks by valiant suffering of Martyrdom;

(a) *Socrat. lib.2. cap.16.*

(b) *Soerat. lib.2. cap.19.*

(c) *Theodore. lib.2. cap.15.*



tyrdom, and sealing the Truth with their Blood : So the Lord Himself from Heaven, divers ways did bear Testimony against the *Arian*, and for His Truth ; first, in granting Signs and Wonders to be done by the Orthodox Church in this fourth Century, and in the *Arians* hottest Persecution, when in the mean time, the *Arians* had no Miracles amongst them, nor did they pretend to any ; and although they had pretended to work Miracles, yet the *Arians* Miracles had been nothing but Satans lying Wonders : But God honoured even the persecute Orthodox to work glorious Miracles; for instance, the *Arians* having banished some Orthodox Christians to a remote Island in the Sea, where the *Pagans* worshipped the Devil, seated in a Grove, these banished Orthodox Christians first cast (a) out the Devil out of the *Pagan* Priests (a) Socrat. lib. 4. cap. 19. Daughter, then converted her and her Parents, and at last the whole *Pagans* of that Island to the Christian Faith. So the Devil could not stand before these Orthodox Christians.

A second instance, *Moses* an Orthodox Christian was famous for working of Miracles, who coming to *Alexandria*, refused to receive Consecration to a Bishoprick from *Lucius* Bishop of *Alexandria*, (b) (b) Socrat. lib. 4. cap. 29. because he was an *Arian*, but reproved him sharply, proving him to be altogether void of the true Principles of Christian Religion ; but that same worker of Miracles received Consecration from the Orthodox Clergy to the said Bishoprick.

As the Lord did bear Testimony to the Orthodox Christians, and their Faith, by giving them the gift of Miracles, and not to the *Arian*, so did that Lord as Judge of the World declare and manifest His Wrath against the chief *Arian* Persecutors in this Century. First instance, *Constantius* the first *Arian* persecuting Emperour, who as he was false to God in turning *Arian*, so his kinsman *Julian* (whom he choised to be General of his Army) turned false to him, who having rebelled, *Constantius* leads an Army against him, but died by the way in *Silicia*, sore lamenting, and repenting of his *Arian* Heresie. (c) Second instance, The other *Arian* Emperour *Valence* was Satans evil Instrument, perverting the *Goths* to *Arianism*, (of which Poyson they were not cured some hundreds of Years thereafter,) (d) and for the Emperours reward, the *Goths* rebelling, beat him and his Army in Battel, and he flying to a little

(c) Theodoret. lib. 2. cap. 32.

(d) Socrat. lib. 4. cap. 27.

Tower,

Tower, they burnt the Tower and him with Fire. (a) Third Instance, (a) Theodoret. *lib. 4. cap. 3.* & The Wrath of God was remarkable Hieronimus *chronico ad annum 382.* In the death of George the Arian Bishop of Alexandria, (whose cruelty is mentioned in this same Chapter before, in the sixth Instance of the Arian Cruelty, where this Arian George was Ringleader,) for not many Years after the foresaid Instance of Persecution, the Pagans in Alexandria raised a seditious Tumult against the said George, pulled him out of the Church by the Ears, tied him to a Camel. then did tear him in pieces, and burnt him and the Camel to Ashes. (b) (b) Socrat. *lib. 3. cap. 2.*

## C H A P. IV.

*The unanimous practice and appointment of the universall Church, for singing of the Doxology, because Satan and his supposts mad and stupendious opposition of the Doctrine of the Trinity, and so warring against God.*

**T**HE Glorious Trinity of Persons in the God-head, being the great fundamental Article of our Christian Faith, and that Christ is the Son of God, the second Person of the blessed Trinity; upon which Rock the Christian Church is built, *Matth. 16. 18.* By which Name they are saved, *Acts 4. 12* Even the great mystery of godliness, God manifested in the Flesh, which Mystery cannot be known, nor believed aright to Salvation, unless we first know and believe that the Son sent by, and from the Father, was incarnat, and not the Father, *John 17. 3.* To this point we have spoken in the first Chapter; Therefore Satan, in the three first Centuries stirred up most Hereticks against the Sacred Trinity, and the Incarnation of the Son of God, to which we have spoken in the 2d. Chapter. Thirdly, The Arians, who rose in the Fourth Century, being more Active and Subtil, False, Bloody and prevalent, then any Hereticks which were before them, persecuted the true Church of God, in an Hellish manner, for this cause, the then Orthodox Church, as they used many good means, for strengthening the Christians in the Faith, and confuting, confounding of Hereticks, as Preaching, Disputes, Writings, Councils, and Church Censure, by Excommunication: all which Means, the God of Heaven Countenanced, and Blessed with good Success: So in that Fourth Century, the True Church, in their Publick Worship did appoint, that at the close of singing the Psalm, they should sing this Doxology, *Glory to the Father, to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost,* in which Deed they have imitate the Lords own Example, commanding



ing Moses, now therefore write ye this Song for you, and teach it the Children of Israel, put it in their mouths, that this Song may be a witness for me against the Children of Israel, Deut. 31. 19. So the Primitive Church perceiving, by sad experience, Satans incessant mallice, in stirring up Hereticks against the Sacred Trinity, and Mans Naturall weakness, and pronnes to listen to Error, and believe Lies, especially against the blessed Trinity, most prudently and Piously agreed, and unanimously to sing the Doxology to the blessed Trinity, in the publick Worship of God. to be a Witness against the *Arian*, and other Blasphemers of the Trinity, and for Confirmation of the Orthodox, and sound Believers in the True Faith, for Singing Glory to God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, being in it self, a Lawfull, and Holy unquestionable Duty of Christians, albeit there were neither Heretick to oppose, and Blaspheme, the Trinity, nor Devil to tempt them to that wicked Deed, then finding both wicked Men and Devils, by Experience, enemies to that sound and saving Truth, makes the singing of the Doxology, besides it's Lawfulness, and Expediency to be most usefull, and edifying for the People of God, and a strong preservative against Antitrinitarian Heresies.

Here we are not to think, that the Doxology, or praising of the Holy Trinity, was not used by the Doctors of the Church, these burning and shining Lights, before and beside the publick singing in the Church, for the Sacred Trinity being the great Fundamental of the Christian Faith, and object of Divine Worship, these Doctors ordinarily closed their Prayers, or Sermons, or other Writings with the Doxology, Anno Dom. 165. Polycarpus, Bishop of Smirna ( who had been the Disciple, of the beloved Disciple, St John ) dying a glorious Martyre, in prelence of many thousand Jews, Pagans and Christians, ready to step into the Fyre, closed his heavenly Prayer thus, I glorifie thee through the everlasting high Priest Jesus Christ, thy well-beloved Son, to whom with thee, and the Holy Ghost, be all Glory, World without end, Amen. Here this blessed Martyr not only sealed the Doctrine of the blessed Trinity with his Death, but also the Blessed Glorious Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost Sealed that same Faith of this Faithfull Martyr with many miracles at his Death; of which we wrot in the second

Chapter. ( b ) About the Year of Christ, 190. Clemens Alexandrinus writeth thus, Let us praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, who one, is all, and in whom are all, altogether Good, Beautifull, Wise, and Just, to whom be Glory, now and for ever. ( a ) In the Year of Christ 325. The famous Council of Nice

( b ) *Eus. lib. 4. hist. cap. 19.*

( a ) *lib. 3. pedagog.*

having condemned *Arius*, and his Blaspheming Associates, for deny-

ing

ing the Co-eternity of the Son, and Holy Ghost with the Father, they writ a Synodical Letter to the Churches of *Alexandria*, *Egypt*, *Lybia*, and *Pentapolis*; which they close with a Doxology to the Sacred Trinity, Thus, By the help of God, the Father Almighty, and our Lord Jesus Christ, with the grace of the Holy Ghost, to whom be glory for ever, Amen. ( b )

The Synodical Epistle of the Council of *Illyricum* closeth thus; these things are enacted to the glory of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost for ever.

*Sozomen* closeth the Preface to his Church History to Christ, with God the Father, and Holy Ghost be Glory for ever, Amen.

( c ) *Macarius* a Church-man in *Egypt*, who lived in the reign of *Constantine* and *Constantius*, closeth his 12th, 16th, and 17th. Homilies with the Doxology. About the Year of Christ 360. in the Church of *Antioch*, being a Patriarchall See at Publick Worship, were convened most part Orthodox, but some *Arians* mixed with them, when they came to that part of the Worship, which a Chronologer ( d ) writes, was immediatly, after their singing the Psalm, then the Orthodox did sing the Doxology, Glory to the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, according to the Doctrine of the *Nicen Council*; But the *Arians* who were with them in the Church, differing from the Orthodox, sang Glory to the Father, by the Son, thereby purposing, that the Father was greater then the Son, which difference in the singing, being perceived by *Leontius* ( e ) then Bishop of *Antioch*, and inclining to *Arianisme*, putting his hand to his

( b ) *Socrat. lib. 1. cap. 6.*  
*Theodoret lib. 1. cap. 9.*

ἰδοῦσα καὶ προσκυνοῦσας τὸ πατρὶ καὶ τὸ υἱὸ καὶ τὸ ἅγιον πνεῦμα εἰς τὸς αἰῶνας ἀμὲν. *Sozomen lib. 3. cap. 19.* πατέρα καὶ υἱὸν ὡς ὁμοῦσιμον ἐδόξαζον καὶ τὴν παρὰδοξιν ἧς ἐν νικαίᾳ συνόδετον θεὸν ὑμνεύοντες.

( d ) *Nicetphorus, Hist. Ecclesiast. lib. 9. cap. 24.* Ait eos cecinisse Doxologiam ad finem Psalmidij.

( e ) *Leontius tametsi sordibus Arianae blasphemiae fuit inquinatus tamen eas callide admodum occultare studuit, Etenim cum clerum, & Laicam etiam multitudinem in duas partes divisam cerneret Orthodoxos adhibentes conjunctionem & Filio, & Spiritui Sancto, Arianus vero ante Filium ( Per. ) ante Spiritum Sanctum ( In. ) praepone; Ipse totam glorificationem tacitus secum recitavit adeo ut qui ei proximi; erant solum hanc particulam in secula seculorum audirent, haec Theodoretus, lib. 2. cap. 24. Ex Athanasio.*

Regnante *Anastasio* diutius *Arianorum Constantinop.* Episcopus cum quendam *Barbam* nomine baptizare intenderet, & spreta dominica institutione dicens baptizatur *Barbas*. eis το ὄνομα Ἰησοῦς δι' ἐν ἁγίῳ πνεύματι, hoc dicto aqua in columbetherā evanuit; *Barbas* vero arrepta fugā exiit & miraculum.

Gray

Gray Hairs, said, when this snow is melted there will be much Mire, by Age, and Experience, and Humane Prudence, he did foresee the Storm of the *Arian* persecution of which I have spoken some-what in the 3d. chap. of this Treatise, for the Orthodox did sing the Doxology, according to the Words of our Saviour in the Gospel, in the Words of His Divine Institution of Baptisme, *Matth. 28. 19.* All three in one manner to the Father and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, but the *Arian* did sing Glory to the Father, by the Son, in the Holy Ghost, where, observe, that the *Arian* as yet did not altogether refuse to sing the Doxology upon any pretended reason or scruple of Conscience as some men do now, but it is like the singing of the Doxology was then performed by the Orthodox with such Zeall, and unanimity, that the *Arian* was as yet afraid, or ashamed altogether to refuse the singing of it, as some now do.

*Basil* the great, who lived in the Year of Christ 369. in his Book concerning the Holy Ghost, *cap. 27.* He writs, that the most ancient Fathers did sing Gods praise, to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, according to the Word in Baptism, and these two great Doctors *Basil* and *Chrysostom*, who were contemporary Bishops in the Greek Church each of them wrote a Greek Leturgy, being their Mother tongue, which both are used at this day, in all the Christian Churches of the World, that are within the Greek

Communion: (a) The one Lyturgy on the Sabbath Dayes. (b) The other Lyturgy on all other Solemn Dayes, and in both these Lyturgies, the Doxology was, and still is used these 1300 Years without scruple, or alteration (c) *Gregory Nazianzen* in his sixth Oration concerning the Holy Ghost, we worship the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, one God-head and power to Him, be all glory honour and power for ever and ever Amen.

In the Year of Christ 370. *St. Jerome* wrote to *Damasus*, Bishop of Rome, that in all the Churches of Rome, Glory to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, as it was in the beginning, is now, and for ever,

(a) In Lyturgia, *St. Basil* prope finem καὶ οὕτως τὴν δόξαν καὶ εὐχαρίστησιν καὶ προσκύνησιν ἀναπέμπομεν τῷ πατρὶ καὶ τῷ υἱῷ καὶ τῷ ἁγίῳ πνεύματι νῦν καὶ αἰεὶ καὶ εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων.

(b) δόξα τῷ πατρὶ καὶ τῷ υἱῷ καὶ τῷ ἁγίῳ πνεύματι νῦν καὶ αἰεὶ καὶ εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων ἀμήν.

(c) προσκυνεῖν πατέρα καὶ υἱόν καὶ πνεῦμα ἁγίον, τὴν μετὰ θεότητά τε καὶ δυνάμιν, εἰς αἰῶνα πάντα. δόξα τῷ πατρὶ καὶ τῷ υἱῷ καὶ τῷ ἁγίῳ πνεύματι νῦν καὶ αἰεὶ καὶ εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων ἀμήν.

(a) Rome 1. Council. 625. editionis Parisiensis.

be sung alwayes at the end of the Psalm.

( b ) About the Year of our Lord 444. in the Council of *Vas-*son, an Act is made, because of the unbelief of *Arian* Hereticks.

Because not only in the Apostolick See, but also throughout all the East, and in all *Africa* and *Italy*, to guard against the deceit of Hereticks Blaspheming, that the Son of God was not ever with the Father, but began to be in time; therefore, in all their closings of singings in the publick Worship, after these Words, Glory to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost in all these other Churches is added, as it was in the beginning, so we appoint that the same Words ( as it was in the beginning ) be mentioned in the Doxology in all our Churches also.

( c ) Hence we may observe, That this addition ( as it was in the beginning , was not first appointed at *Vas-*son, for their Act bears the contrate, that it was used in Churches far and near, be-

fore that time, which *Jeromes* desire to *Damasus* proves: But this Act at *Vas-*son gives the clear reason of the addition, viz. To guard the flock of Christ the better against *Arian* Hereticks, whereof some said there was a time when the Son of God was not.

*Alexander* Patriarch of *Alexandria*, one of the chief Fathers in the *Nicen* Council, to refute the *Arian*, brings that Text ( d ) among many others, *John* 1. 1. In the

beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God, by him all things were made, and if he made all things, then he was before the world, and also before that beginning, and consequently Eternal, as that Father reasoneth well, and St. *Basili* attack him, for it were nonsense to say that there were priority of time in Eternity: For *Arius* said there was a time, when God was not a Father: Therefore the infallible Theologue of St. *John* began his Evangel with these words

( b ) Concilium *Vasense* provinciale sub Imperio Theodosij innotis cap. 7. cujus titulus ac propter hereticarum incredulitatem post gloria, Patri, &c. sicut erat in principio, &c. semper dicatur: quia non solum in sede apostolica sed etiam per totam Orientem, & totam *Africani* vel *Italiani* propter Hereticorum astutiam qui diu filium non semper fuisse, sed in tempore cepisse blasphemant in omnibus clausulis post Gloria Patri, &c. sicut erat in principio. &c. dicatur, etiam & nos universis Ecclesijs nostris ita dicendum esse decreverimus.

( c ) Symbolium *Nicenum* in fine. Ἰὼς δὲ ἀναγνώσας ἡν ποσὲ ὄτε καὶ ἡν υἱὸς Ἰῷ θεῷ — Ἰησὺς ἐκ γενεῆς καὶ ζῶν καὶ ἀποστολὴν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ.

( d ) *Socrat.* lib. 3. cap. 3.

words, intending in his Gospel, to assert Christs God-head against two abominable Hereticks in his time. *Ebion* and *Cerinthus* at whom *Arian* had learned his Blasphemies, and from this same Text, *Calvin* refutes both the old *Arian* and *Servetus* a vile Blasphemer, his own contemporary, who was burnt at *Genevah*, for a most blasphemous Heretick. In the Year of Christ 627. in the third Council of *Toledo*, consisting of the Church-men of *Spain*, and *Galatia* inact, whose ever sayes not Glory to the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost let him be accused; by saying they mean singing, For then four hundred years before that, the Doxology was sung in all the Temples of the universal Church. And so in this Council, all of them in the close of the same, in the praises of God, they cryed, Glory to the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, as the Learned may read in the Tomes of Councils, by this cursing mentioned in this Council, It appears, they judged, that no Orthodox Christian would refuse to sing the Doxology, they did not imagine any will refuse except a Heretick.

In the Year of Christ, 633, in the Fourth Council of *Toledo*, there are some accused, for rejecting the Sacred Hymnes composed by *Hilary* and *Ambrose* two famous Saints, and being received, and used in the Churches, yet these Men refused to sing them, because they were not in the Holy Scripture, for which refusal they were Excommunicat, yet these same very Men, did not scruple nor refuse to sing the Doxology, which was then constantly sung in the Church, at the close of every Psalm: Hence it is probable, that these men who refused to sing the Churches Holy Hymnes, and were willing to sing the Doxology, did esteem it of a higher rank, and counted it in with Divine and Spirituall Songs.

(a) The Learned have observed, that the *Arian* persecution which was in this Fourth Century, was more bitter to the Souls of the Saints, and true Christians, then the Suffering during the ten Persecutions, in the first 300. Years, from Pagan Emperours: for then the Christian Martyrs received their Crown of Martyrdom from their Lord in Heaven, with acclamations of praise from all their contemporary Christians without all malignant murmure, or obloquie; which was a sharp spur to hasten Christians to run that race; for ingenuous spirits know what humane applause will do even to the godly, to encourage

(2) *ὁ δὲ πρὸς ἐνὶ πνεύματι*  
*μελῶν υἱῶν, &c. Quocirca ut mea*  
*fert sententia major merces &*  
*premium potius apud justum in-*  
*dicem reponitur quam veteribus*  
*illis martyribus cum illi in confessa*  
*positum reportarent martyrij anod*  
*homines exstimationem & laurea-*  
*las à Deo acceperint suas vobis autem*  
*desint in certamine pari à populo col-*  
*lati honores, Basil tom. 2. Epist.*  
*303. pag. 1074.*



them to a good action, and rouse them up to their Duty, even allowed by God, *Phil.* 4. 8. Whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any vertue, and if there be any praise think on these things: But in this fourth Century, the Christian suffering Persecution, and Death It wat not from Pagans, but from these that called themselves Christians, even the *Arian*, who being prevalent, and putting so Death the Orthodox Christians, yet the *Arian* cryes out, these are not true Christians, but we; they are justly suffering Death for Errors in Christianity; Therefore writs the Learned, that the Martyrs in the fourth Persecution their reward will be greatest in Heaven.

And because this Persecution was so much the sadder to the Orthodox Christian, and in this Century, the King of Saints, who promised His prelence to His Church on Earth, seemed to be asleep, like that *Matth.* 8. 24. while the Ship is filled with waves: yet in the mean time, though thus he had decreed, to let His bridle Vessel, and His Disciples suffer a Storm, yet therefore he provided two excellent Pilots in this Century, and indued them with so great a measure of Piety, Learning undaunted Courage, and Prudence, that the one succeeding to the other, in the Eastern Church, where the *Arian* Storm did most rage; by Dispute, and Writing, and couragious Sufferings, they faced the Enemy, and kept the Flock of Christ together. *Athanasius* Patriarch of *Alexandria*, and after him *Basil* Archbishop of *Casarea*, both which keep the Styl of Great, untill this day; for they got it, because of their worth, *Athanasius*, even from the *Arian* Emperour *Constantius*, and *Basil* from the Apostat Emperour *Julian*: As is to be seen in both their Letters of record, with *St. Basils* Letters of sharp rebuke, which did become a pious Bishop to *Julian* an Apostat.

As for the *Arian*, as ye read in this Chapter before, in singing of the Doxology, shuned to sing it according to the Scriptures, Glory to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, but by the Son in the Holy Ghost, which was a deceitfull Invention, and the Church History tells us the thing it self, but does not unfold the intrigue and mystery of it; which *St. Basil* hath done at full length; for that their singing in that their new devised way, was a subtil trick of the Devil, for under it they couched their Error, and Blasphemy; only giving Glory to God the Father, and for the Son, considering him only as the Fathers Instrument, but not equal with Him in Glory, and far less the Holy Ghost, which depths of Satan are found out by *St. Basil*, to the shame of the *Arian*, of which he writs at large, which the Learned do read. (a) And that they werè so obstinat in their Errors, that nothing could prevaill to gain them to sing the Doxology

(a) *Basil* tomo 2. lib. de spiritu sancto contra *Arianus* cap. 2, 3, 4, 5. and 25. cap. 7. 19. according





ed the name of Christian, withall, intending to propagate their Religion with Fire and Sword, which is not Christs way, nor of His true Christians, but of Antichristians; and therefore in persecuting of the true Church, as they had learned it at the Pagans, who lived before them, so they were glad to take the help of the Pagans who lived with them; therefore the Lord at last brought the *Arian* to confusion, and put their lying Lips to silence, so that ever thereafter, they were hated and abhorred, and despaired ever to prevail any more as they had done. The second Good which the Lord brought out of this Evil, was the perseute setting of the Christian Faith, the Lord bestowing on the Orthodox such Courage to suffer, such Faith and Constancy, and heavenly Joy, that the *Arian* was confounded thereby; yea, and while the Orthodox were suffering for the Glory of God and His Truth, the Lord from Heaven did approve and seal His Truth which they believed and professed, even making them His Instruments to work glorious Miracles; but in the mean time the *Arian* wrought no Miracle, nor so much as pretended to work any lying Miracle, as *Jannes* and *Jambres* did against *Moses*, to the hardning of *Pharaoh*; wherein I observe the Lord's wonderful Providence to over-ruling the *Arian*, that they did not so much as mint to a Miracle, whereas the Miracles of the Orthodox Church were undeniable, and thus the Lord from Heaven did decide the Controversie betwixt the *Arian* and the Orthodox in favours of His Church, and this the Lord's doing did so confirm them in the true Faith of the blessed Trinity, that the gates of Hell ever since was not able so to brangle it, and also His Church which had used the Doxology to the blessed Trinity in their publick Worship before that time, was now more confirmed in their Practice, and resolute to make use of It without fail ever thereafter, especially in the publick Worship.

In this Chapter at Page 24. we spoke anent the addition put to the Doxology, mentioned in the Council of *Vauson* (as it was in the Beginning.) If some object that that addition is obscure, and does not clearly assert the Eternity of the Trinity before the World began, as (for ever) in the close of the Doxology asserts the Eternity of the Trinity for ever after the World: I answer, we have proven indenyably from the Church History, that these words (as it was in the Beginning) in the Doxology are taken from the first Chapter and first Verse of St. *John's* Gospel, which words, the Holy Ghost there made use of, to assert the Co-eternity of the Son with the Father, and therefore that same Text was used by the Fathers of the *Nicene* Council against *Arius*, who denied the preceeding Eternity of the Son with the Father; and the Fathers of the Council of *Syrmiun* against the *Arians* writ, that *Ebion* and *Cerintus* who were blasphemous Hereticks in the days of the Apostle St. *John*, denied the Godhead of the Son, and consequently his Co-eternity with the Father: And therefore as the scope of all St.

*John's*

*John's Gospel* is chiefly to prove *Christ's Godhead* against these two Hereticks, so albeit that first Proposition, *in the Beginning was the Word*, taken alone, by way of Separation from the following words, will not prove any Eternity or Co-eternity with the Father; yet joyn it in coherence with the following words, and that will clear the right Sense of this Beginning in the first of *John*, and the Beginning mentioned in the Doxology, and ye will find it the same in Sense with the first words in holy Writ, *Genes. 1. 1. In the beginning God made Heaven and Earth*; and the same work of Creation is here attribute to the Son; in the third following Verse, all things are made by Him, &c. so that the Sense of these words *in the Beginning*, both in the beginning of *Genes*, and beginning of *John's Gospel*, is clearly this, as from the Beginning was the Word, and that Word was God, so is now and ay shall last; And as in the Beginning all things were made by Him, and so He was Eternal before the World that He made in the beginning of Time, as in the beginning of *Genes* God was Eternal before the making of the World, for to take any single Proposition in Scripture, and admit no Sense to it but that which that one single separate Proposition will afford, and so admit no further clearing of its Sense from antecedent and consequent Scriptures. The Fathers and Doctors of the Church have ever made that practice the mark of a Heretick, or at best of a heretical and contentious Spirit, so that the meaning of the words, *as it was in the Beginning*, compared with the rest of the Verse, *In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was God*, is as much in Sense, as if the Doxology had said, as it was from Eternity is now and ay shall last. (a)

(a) Vide sis Basil in Tomo primo, in locum, 1 John 1. Prov. 8. 23.

CHAP. V.

The cause of the continuance of the Doxology in after Ages, viz. The continuance of the Churches Persecution, and Temptation from Asiatics, and other Blasphemers of the Trinity, as Eutichians within, and Mahometans without the Church; and the Rise and Growth of the Socinian Heresy, notwithstanding Gods witness against them; and the Church and Magistrate endeavours in many Kingdoms, these blasphemous and trinitarian Hereticks, remained and nested with Anabaptists and Quakers, all these blasphemous Antitrinitarian Hereticks, which gives sufficient cause for the continuance of the Doxology.

IN this fifth Chapter I intend to give a brief account of the Molestation and Persecution that the Church of Christ suffered from the remnant of Arians, and other Antitrinitarian Blasphemers; beginning

at the fifth Century, and continued to this very present time; therefore I divide it in two parts, The first containing the *Antitrinitarians* for 1000. Years, even to the sixteenth Century; The second part containing a list of the chief *Socinians*, *Quakers*, and others who deny the Sacred Trinity. In the beginning of the fifth Century, the great Tempest of the *Arian* Power and Persecution was much abated in the Mercy of God, who will not suffer the rod of the wicked to be always on the lot of the Righteous, lest the Righteous put forth their hand to iniquity, *Psal.* 125. 3. And among the many other means used by the Church against these blasphemous Heresies, the Lord blessed that mean, especially of the Churches Councils, especially these General Councils of *Nice*, *Ephesus*, *Constantinople* and *Chalcedon*, which (as *Beza* well characterizeth them) holiest Meetings the Sun saw since the days of the Apostles, who proved (against these Blasphemers) terrible as an Army with Banners, and like a Rock on the Sea-shore that breaks all the Waves that violently beat upon it, but it self remains whole and immovable, (a) for why, the Christian Faith of these General Councils was built upon the Rock, against which the Gates of Hell shall never prevail, *Mat.* 16. 18.

In this fifth Century and some following, not only the *Arians* were not altogether extinct, but still remained a Prick in the side of the true Church, especially these barbarous Nations, who were not under the command of the Christian Emperours, to wit, *Goths* and *Vandals*, who were turned *Arians*, and persecuted the true Church so far as they had Power or Opportunity.

Secondly, In the midst of this Century arose another sort of Heresicks called *Eutichians*, Blasphemers against Christ, who vexed the true Church about 300. Years, and sometimes were cruel Persecutors. (b)

Before the *Arian* and *Eutichian* Heresicks were crushed, Satan stirred up the *Mahometans*, who are professed Blasphemers of the Sacred Trinity.

In the Year of Christ 441. The *Vandals* in *Africa* being *Arians*, put to death the Orthodox Christians by cruel Torments. (c)

(a) *Beza* *Epist.* 81. *Amplissimus ille Nicenæ. Ephesinæ. Chalcedonensis, Synodi concessus; quo nihil unquam sanctus nihil Augustinus ab Apostolorum excessu. Sol unquam aspexit, qui putat fundamentum omnis Religionis, id est veri Dei cognitionem maximos illos, et præstantissimos angelos Dei non tenuisse; sancti indignus est qui in Ecclesia Dei sentiat.*

(b) *Beza, Idem exercuit Ecclesiam trassissimum illud Eutichii delirium annos plusminus trecentos, subinde interpolatis, et novo quodam furo obliuio erroribus renascenti.*

(c) *Prosper. in chronico.*

Anno Christi 447. arose a mad Monk, who falsly taught the mixing together of Christ's two Natures, and so destroying them both, he was condemned by a General Council at Chalcedon, of 630. Bishops.

Anno Domini 451. This Heresie continued the longer, and prevailed the more, because of two Emperours Anastasius and Heraclius favourers of the same. (d)

(d) Evagrius lib. 26. & cap. 8. & cap. 10. & lib. 3. cap. 3. add 22. & lib. 4. cap. 9. & 10.

Anno 489. Many Orthodox Bishops in Africa were banished by the Arians who were prevalent there. (e)

(e) Palmerius in chron.

Honoricus King of the Vandals, Arians in Africk banished more then 400. Orthodox (f) Bishops, some he burnt to Ashes, and some of them their Tongues were pulled out, who flying to Constantinople, spoke miraculously as if they had had Tongues. (g)

(f) Antonius chronica, parte 2.

Anno 448. The Eutichians in Alexandria slew the Orthodox Bishop Proterius in the Church, haried his body through the Streets, and gashted his Bowels with their Teeth. (a)

(g) Evagrius lib. 4. cap. 14. & 15.

Anno 496. Many Manicheans, who also were Blasphemers of the blessed Trinity, were detected at Roma, and their Books burnt.

(a) Evagrius lib. 2. cap. 8.

Honoricus King of the Vandalls, in Africk, being Arian, banished at once 5000. Orthodox Christians. (b)

Anastasius the Emperour, Anno Dom. 520. Commanded not a Trinity, but a Quaternity to be worshipped, he was smitten with a thunder bolt, and so dyed in his wicked Reign, 300. Orthodox were killed, and some Orthodox Bishops banished (c)

(b) Centuria Magdeburgensis

(d) Theodoricus Arian King of the Gothes in Italy persecuted the Orthodox there, and the King of the Arian Gothes in Spain slew his own natural Son for turning Orthodox.

(c) Petrus Diaconus & Platina.

(d) Centuria Magdeburgensis Centuria 6. cap. 8.

(e) The Gothes in Spain, who had long persecut the Orthodox Christian, they were at last

(e) Magdeburgensis Centuria Centuria 6. cap. 9.

G

converted



converted to the true Faith Anno  
585.

In the seventh Century, the *Monotholites*, which were a Branch of the *Eutichian* Heresie troubled the true Church, for the Emperour *Constance* was a *Monotholite*, and also *Heraclius Arjovaldus* King of *Lambards* was an *Arian*, Anno Dom. 640.

*Rotharius* another of their Kings was *Arian* also, In the seventh Century; beside the trouble that the Church endured from the *Eutichian*, and *Monotholite* Hereticks, which were chiefly in the Eastern Church at *Constantinople*, and *Alexandria*, so be the *Arians* in *Italy*.

In this Century arose *Mahamet*, and composed his *Alcavan*, Anno Dom. 622. In which Blasphemously they deny the blessed Trinity; These not only spread, and prevailed mightily in *Asia*, and *Africk*, but also crossed the *Hellespont*, and molested *Greece*, both with the Sword, and Blasphemies; yea, also they crossed the Mediterranean over against *Spain*, and *Italy*, at last, Anno Dom. 829. came over with a Navy, from the Coast of *Barbary*, and spoiled *Rome*, and returned to *Africk* with the Prey, and again, Anno Dom. 845. (f) came over and spoiled *Rome* the 2d. time, and Anno Dom. 933. (f) *Palmerius* in chronico. came over the third time, and spoiled *Genoa*.

In the 7th Century, the Orthodox Church gave Testimony against Hereticks, In a Council held at *Rome*, Anno Dom. 650. of a 100 Bishops, and upward, where the *Monotholites* and the *Antitrinitarians* were condemned, and another there of 125. Bishops, and a third at *Constantinople*, Anno Dom. 681. of 150. Bishops.

And as the true Church gave Testimony against the *Antitrinitarian* Hereticks, so the Lord from Heaven, by His signal Judgements; For First, *Honoricus* King of *Vandalls* in *Africk*, an *Arian*, and cruel persecuter of the Orthodox, was long tormented with Venemous Boils; at last was consumed with Worms, and so ended his wretched Life.

Secondly, In this same Century, *Theodoricus* King of the *Goths* in *Italy* a vile *Arian*, having murdered an Orthodox Noble Man Senatour, named *Symachus*, thereafter shortly sitting at Table, the head of a great Fish dressed in a Dish set before him, which he imagined to be the head of *Symachus*, and was so stupified, that he dyed with fear.

*Abaliardus*, a professor in *Paris*, about the year 1143. wror Blasphemously against the blessed Trinity, whom *Bernard* refuted, and then there convened a Council of Church-men in *France*, where he (a) *Caranza folio 258.* was confuted, convinced, converted (2)



In the Year, 1215. In the Council of Lateran, Joachim Abbas his Erronious Book against the Trinity, was condemned, to which he submitted ( b )

( b ) Caranza folio 260.

If it be objected, that seing, In the Church History, and Councils, from the seventh Century to the fifteenth, there is only mention of two *Antitrinitarian Hereticks*, and consequently these Blasphemous Heresies being now banished, and buried; and seing it is granted, that the Doxology was first appointed to be sung in the Church, by occasion of *Antitrinitarian Hereticks*, for confirming in the Faith, the Lords People against their Blasphemies, why then was it any longer continued after the cause was removed? I answer, because the Church then perceived, by comfortable experience, that the constant singing of the Doxology in the Publick Worship of God, had proved an excellent mean, to confirm Christians in the Doctrine, and Faith of the Trinity, and to guard them against the temptations of Satan, and his supposts, and their own corruption, who were all yet lying in wait, to blow at the Ashes of the little sparks of the said old Blasphemies, that seemed to be buried many hundred years before. This is *Calvins* Metaphore, and accordingly it came to passe, for in the year of Christ 1531. Satan did fill the heart, and furnished the pen of a *Spaniard Servetus* with the Blasphemies, and black Venome of that Old Serpent, and now we intend to begin the 2d. Part of this Chapter, and to manifest to every Christian Reader, that if the universal Church had good cause to appoint the singing of the Doxology because of the Blasphemies of the *Arians* against the Sacred Trinity: So now in this old and doting Age of the World, the Church have much cause to continue that ancient practice, for the new, and late opposers of this blessed Trinity in this Age, are more blasphemous then ever the old *Arian* was; of which the rise and growth in *Europe*, we intend to give you a summar account.

First, That *Spaniard Servetus* being a Physician by profession, travelled 30. Years in *Pole*, *Hungary*, and *Transylvania*, practising Medicine, but infecting Souls with his Blasphemies ( a worse disease then all his Bodily Cures ) For which he was first apprehended, and imprisoned at *Lions in France*, but escaped Prison there, afterward having written some Books against the Sacred Trinity, he was apprehended at *Geneva*, for his Blasphemies, and obstinancy in them, was condemned by the Magistrat, and burnt quick, Anno Dom. 1553.

( a ) *Genevas* just punishing of him, is approved by the Cantons of *Tygerie* ( b ) *Scaffusum* ( c ) *Melancton*, and ( d ) *Ecclampadius* refuts him, and *Calvin* also, in his *Institutiones*, & *Opuscula*, and

( a ) *Beza* Epist 81.

( b ) *Calvin. Epist. 157.*

( c ) *Calvin. Epist. 158:*

( d ) *Calvin. Epist.*

G 2

Mal-

Melancthon in his Fourth Volume, who, in the Year, 1546. writ<sup>s</sup> to the *Vesalians* vulgo the *Veisle*, that if any maintained *Servetus* Errors, he should be expelled out of their Town: and Cardinal *Hosius* one of the three, that presided in the Council of Trent in his Works, folio, 332. Writ<sup>s</sup>, that *Servetus* justly deserved to die for his Blasphemies, and *Beza* gives a just, but black Testimony of him:

( c )

( c ) *Beza* Epist. 81. In mi-  
co *Serveto* revocati sunt ab inferis  
*Somasatenus*, *Arius* & *Eutiches*,  
*Marcelon* & *Apollinaris*, quod ibi  
dem erudite probat inductione  
comparativa.

*Servetus*, having strongly fermented four Disciples; to wit, *Valentinus*, *Gentilis*, *Alciat* of Milan, *Gibradius*, and *Blandrata*. First, *Valentinus* spread his Errors secretly in *Geneva*, for which, being taxed, renounced them under his own hand, under pain of perjury; notwithstanding began to spread them the second time; for which he was imprisoned, and to be liberated from Prison, wrote a second Recantation of his Blasphemies; and at the command of the Magistrat, burnt them publickly with his own hands: Thereafter spread his Errors in *France*, and *Italy*. *Arius* was but once perjured, but he twice; then he went to *Pole*, where he did meet with *Blandrata* and *Alciat* his old Companions; which two had also fled out of *Geneva*; and these three spread their Errors in *Pole* two years; untill the King of *Pole* banished them out of his Dominions; then *Gentilis* wandered through *Austria*, *Moravia* and *Savoy*, at last was apprehended within the confines of the Republick of *Bern*, and for his doubled perjury, and obstinacy in his Blasphemies against the blessed Trinity, was judicially condemned at *Bern* by the Magistrat, and burnt in the Year of Christ, 1556. ( a ) The History whereof is written at length, Sect. 5. *Beza* epist. 81. by *Aristus* Professor at *Bern*.

( a ) *Bucan.* loco 1. quest.Sect. 5. *Beza* epist. 81.

Third *Blandrata* a Physician, disput often against *Calvin* at *Geneva*, thereafter in *Germany*, *Helvetia* and *Pole* vented his Errors, at last turned *Arian*, Anno Dom. 1559. and wrote against the Trinity, *Faustus Sossus* in his Book of Epistles, pag. 687. calls *Blandrata* his great Patron; to be ever in honour with him, but at last *Blandrata* was suffocated in his bed by his own brother son, and died ( b )

( b ) *Beza* epist. 81.

The Fourth *Alciat* turned *Mahumitan*, and fled to *Turkey*. ( c )

( c ) *Beza* epist. 16:

*Gilbraldus* died of the Pestilence, *Beza* writes of other two, whereof the one drowned himself in a well.

The other *Orbinus*, how miserable he died, all *Pole* knew, as writes *Beza*, and Cardinal *Hosius*.

Slam.

*Stauerus* in *Pole* wrote against the Sacred Trinity, which the Orthodox Synod in *Pole* condemned, and the Divines of *Hidling*, and *Tigrie* refused; and *Calvin* also, *An. Dom.* 1563. and *Beza* 1568. (d) *An.* (d) *Beza* *epist.* ad *Polonos* 28.

1567. Book written at *Alba Julia* by the Hereticks in *Sarmatia* and *Transilvania* is refuted at large, by *Zanchius de tribus Elohim*, *Georgius Paulus*, Superintendent of the Hereticall Churches in the Dioces of *Croco*, of whom writes *Beza* *Epist.* 81.

*Statovius* against whom *Beza* writes *Epist.* 14, and 16.

*Andrew Budithius*, sometime a Bishop in *Hungarie*, and a conspicuous member of the *Trent* Council, he left the *Roman* Church; to him *Beza* writes his first *Epist.* *Anno Dom.* 1570. both large and loving, yet at last he fell in the snare of the *Transilvanian* Hereticks.

*Sylvanus* Pastor in *Hydelberg* turns *Arian*, and Traitor against his Prince *Palatine*; For these two crymes he was beheaded, *Anno Dom.* 1522. His Colleague *Menzerus* escaping out of Prison, went first to *Pole*, then to *Transilvania*, at last to *Constantinople*, and there turned a circumcised *Turke*; he dyed crying, and roaring most terribly, that the *Turks* said, they never saw such a fearful death, and that he was a Child of *Satan*; and the Reader may think no wonder of his desperat death, seeing he had renounced his Saviour, and Baptisme.

*Sedelius* in *Pole* denied *Christis* Divine Nature, and the New Testament.

*Lelius Sossus* an *Italian*, forefaking the Errors of the *Roman* church, *Calvin* wrote an *Epistle* to him, *Anno Dom.* 1535. of him *Beza* writes *Epist.* 81.

*Faustus Socinus*, his Nephew leaving *Italy*, came to *Tygaris*, with his Uncles Papers, where he spent three years in privat Studies, he was of a quick wit, but too proud, and bold, he confesseth in his writs, that he had little Logick, Greek, or Hebrew, he went to *Transilvania*, and there spread his Errors, he was in such repute with these Hereticks, that even at this day they are designed *Socinians*.

*Franciscus Davidis*. about the Year 1580. Superintendent in *Transilvania*, to that Sect of Hereticks, denied that *Christ* was God, or the *Messias*, or should be worshipped; For which the Prince of *Transilvania* cast him in Prison, where he turning mad, dyed in despair, affirming he saw the Devils came to take him away with them.

*Poleologus* a *Dominican* at *Rome*, fled to *Poland*; turned *Arian*, but was brought back to *Rome*, and burnt.

*Smalcus Socinian* Preacher at *Racovia*, wrote a large *Sacinian* Catechism, Printed, *Anno Dom.* 1608. As *Socinus* had written another, and still the *Socinians* are busie scribbling their Blasphemies, and Printing them, as *Gossavius*, *Anno Dom.* 1613. And *Nicolaides* *Anno Dom.* 1614.

An Advocate at Paris, Anno Dom. 1616. caused Print Abailardus his Blasphemies, which had been condemned, and accursed, by a Church Council, above 500. years before.

Anno Dom. 1620. Servetus Books were turned in Dutch, and Printed in Belgia in which he blasphemes the most blessed Trinity. (a)

(a) *Triceps cerberus diabolicum phantasma & illusio.*

Doctor Forbes, Anno Dom. 1631. refutes a dissertation of a certain Socinian then newly written. (b)

(b) *Instructionum historico Theologicarum, lib. 1. cap. 7.*

Anno Dom. 1642. Crellius, Socinian Preacher at Racovia, hath Printed a Book against the Trinity, and after him, Styebmanus.

The Socinians not only increased in Pole, and Transilvania, but also are come to Belgia, where they consort with the Arminian, For Anno Dom. 1611. The Orthodox Synod in Pole writes to Pareus, regretting, that the Socinians in Pole made much of Arminius; and now the later Arminians are poisoned with Socinianism, as is clear from the writings of Episcopus their Chif- tain. (c) It was granted in- deed, that the Socinians are banished Belgia by publick Proclamation of the States of the Natherlands, yet notwithstanding, many Socinians lurk there, under the notion of Remonstrants, and Anabaptists, both which Sects are tolerat there, and who all three joyn, and agree in many of their Opinions, as writes Hoorn Beek, Divinity Professor at Utrecht, Anno Dom. 1650.

(c) *Socinianismi confutati tom. 1. pag. 92.*

(a) Anno Dom. 1638. Saytorius a Socinian at Amsterdam wrote a Letter to Adam Frank Socinian Preacher at claudiopolis, which the Prince of Transilvania intercepted, and caused Print, where is written, that in Holland there is a great harvest of Socinians. (a)

(a) *Voetius de tolerantia Antitrinitariorum ministri remonstrantes non pauci in Socinianis erroribus deprehensi inter quos celebres Hendricus Slatius Adolphus Venator Gesterani duo, & complures in Zuid. Hollandia. Anno Dom. 1618. & 1619. Idem Voetius in thesebus de necessitate, & utilitate dogmatis de trinitate scribit, quod Remonstrantes inter suos tolerant, foverent, promoveant eos omnes quos Sociniani aut Anabaptisticis Erroribus, aut peioribus opinionibus delibutos, probe noverint E. G. Vellingium, Tonbergium.*

The Socinians do not only lurk, and multiply in Belgia; but which is lamentable, are creep over to England, Mr. Edwards Gangerne parte prima, Printed at London; Anno Dom. 1646. Writes, That here the Doctrine of the Trinity by too, too many is called a Popish Tradition, and part. third

pag. 58. Thus he writes, all men may see, that many in England are *Arians*, and *Antitrinitarians*, he writes also, pag. 136. a Letter from Holland to London, dated 1646. Here we burn the Books of the *Socinian* Errors, and they dare not be sold in these parts; but at London, is taught Blasphemy against God, and his Christ: and a Minister in Holland, wrote a Letter, dated October 18. 1646. to some Ministers in London, that diverse English Merchants were seeking to buy *Socinus* Works, and *Crellius*, &c. from a Stationer in Holland; and when the Stationer answered, that these Books were prohibited by the States General, the Merchant replied, nevertheless you may transport them from other Nations, and we shall give you for them what you will, and the Generall Assembly in Scotland, Anno Dom. 1648. Sess. 43. Writs thus, *Socinianisme* is now spread in England. As for our sentiment upon the *Socinian*, there was in the ancient Church two Heresies, that were most dangerous, and prevalent; First, the *Arian*, then the *Pelagian*, both which the Orthodox Church zealously opposed, and justly condemned; but the late *Socinian* hath drunk in all the poison both of the *Arian* and *Pelagian*, and much more.

Secondly, That as the Ancient Church did condemn *Arius*, and *Pelagius* in their Councils, and being obstinat, Excommunicate them: So the Ancient Fathers (b) denyed the *Arian* to deterye the

name of Christian, yea, the moderns both *Papists* and *Lutherians*, that wrote against the *Socinians*, deny them also to be Christians, the same doth *Gomarus* and Doctor *Forbes* in his Theological Instructions, lib. 10. cap. 13. Sect. 14. denyes the *Socinian* Baptism to be valid.

(b) *Athanasius oratione prima contra Arianos multis probat Arianos non debere dici christianos.*

*Idem scribit Theodoretus, lib. 2. cap. 16. Fulgentius & Hilarius ad Imperatorem Constantium.*

The Professors of Leyden, Anno Dom. 1598. gave their judgment of *Osterodius* the *Socinian* his Writs, that they led Men very near to *Turcism*; and *Grotius* writing of the Plety of the States of Holland, saith, *Seeing Heresie is the Venom of the Church, and that suddenly working, yet there are degrees in Heresies, whereof some are more hurtful then others, but a worse Heresie then Socinianism is not to be found; at the very mentioning of which all the godly should shrink.*

Against this Heresie, not only the Civil Magistrate and Church, but also the God of Heaven by His immediate Hand of Providence hath given Testimony; the Magistrate hath put them to death, not only in the reformed Church, but also the Roman Church: Thus the Parliament of Pole being informed Anno Dom. 1638. that the *Socinians* in *Racovia* had begun to print a Book of Blasphemies against the Sacred Trinity,



Trinity, &c) they did take from them their Bible, or Book, Printing-house, and Press; and being many, banished them the Town: As for the immediate Hand of God upon the Socinian, it is remarkable both in Temporal and Spiritual Judgments, that some of them were their own Murderers, and others of them died in Despair, others renounced Christ and turned Mahometans.

(a) *Libri scularis, Tormentum Torone Trinitatem deturbans.*

Thus having spoken of the Socinian, remains a word of the Anabaptist and Quaker, who also are Blasphemers of the Trinity; That the Anabaptists are such, the Profes-

sors of Leyden are sufficient Witnesses; (b) As for the Quakers, who not only are in England and Ireland, but even some of them scattered in Scotland; It's well known by many of their own printed Pamphlets, and by the Books of others, their mad Phantasies, and Blasphemies, and Disputes against the Sacred Trinity; for Instance;

(b) *Proless. Leident. disp. 23. in antichrist Sabellius & Praxias, & hodie libertini, & Anabaptistæ quidam, trinominem Deum statuentes, & personarum realem distinctionem tollentes, modumque tantum patrefactionis varium inducentes Patrem incarnatum passumque revera statuunt.*

The *Phanatick History* printed at London, Anno Dom. 1660. pag. 94. In a publick Dispute at Cambridge they denied the Sacred Trinity, with Blasphemies that I abhor to write; And Anno Dom. 1657. a Book printed at London, by John Seaburn, called the *Reviler rebuked*, wherein he refutes Quaker, Richard Fairworth, who printed and spread a Pamphlet about that time, wherein he denied the Holy Ghost to be a Person in the Trinity. Therefore as the Universal Church of old did piously and wisely appoint and practise the singing of the Doxology, to confirm the Flock of Christ against the dangerous Blasphemies of Arius, and other Antitrinitarian Hereticks; so to this day the Universal Church do still continue the practice to guard their Flocks against the Blasphemies of Anabaptists and Quakers, but especially Socinians, who in horrid and hellish Blasphemies outdo the old Arian.



CHAP. VI.

The lawfulness of Singing the Doxology proven by these Arguments. 1. Because all Christians are baptized in the Name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. 2. They believe, or profess their Faith, in Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. 3. They believe Father, Son, and Holy Ghost to be their Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier. 4. Their Faith, and Hope of Eternal Glory, is from Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. 5. God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, made all things, and especially for His Glory. 6. This Lord of Glory often calls Man's Tongue His Glory. 7. From the practice of the Saints and Angels. 8. From God's Command. 9. The Appointment and Practice of the universal Church. 10. The indivisibility of the worship we give to God one in Essence, and three Persons, illustrated by Fathers and Councils.

**I**N the former Chapters, I having described the occasion upon which the Universal Church did appoint the singing of the Doxology, to wit, The abounding of Blasphemers against the Trinity, proven in the first three Chapters. Secondly, The unanimous Agreement of the Church for singing the Doxology in the fourth Chapter, and the reason of its continuance in the Church to this day, even because the Church ever since hath never altogether wanted some blasphemous Hereticks within the Church, besides the *Turk* and *Jew*, both deniers of the Trinity without the Church. Follows the second part of this Treatise, which is subdivided thus: First, I prove by many Arguments the lawfulness of the singing of the Doxology, in the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth Chapters: Secondly, I answer some Objections in the eleventh, and twelfth Chapters: Thirdly, I show the many Evils from the refusing to sing the Doxology; Lastly, I close with an Exhortation to receive with all tenderness, all that shall return from their Errors.

In this and some following Chapters, I have accumulate Arguments, because, I supposed I did write to some Christians weak in Knowledge; I say weak in Knowledge, because I am loath to judge that any Christian strong in Knowledge will deny its lawfulness, unless their Judgment be strangely overclouded by prevalent Prejudice, and if any such there be, we have also brought Arguments for their perusing: We begin with Arguments for the Weak.

All who are baptized in the Name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, to them it is lawful to sing Glory to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost: But all Christians are baptized in the Name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; therefore, to all Christians it's lawful to sing Glory to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Second Reason, All who believe and profess their Faith in Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, to them it's lawful to sing Glory to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, but all Christians throughout the World believe and profess Faith in Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, therefore it is lawful to all Christians throughout the World to sing Glory to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Third Reason, All who believe or profess that God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, is their Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier; to them it is lawful to sing Glory to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost: But all Christians believe and profess, that God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, is their Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier; Therefore, &c.

Fourth Reason, All who believe, hope, and profess to enjoy eternal Glory in Heaven, from and with Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, to them it is lawful to sing Glory to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost: But all Christians believe, hope, and profess to enjoy eternal Glory in Heaven, from and with the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; Therefore, &c.

Fifth Reason, God Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, made all things for His own Glory, and Man's chief end is to glorifie God, the first words of the lesser Catechism of the *Westminster* Synod; Therefore it is lawful for Man to glorifie Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, in a Song.

Sixth Reason, God Father, Son, and Holy Ghost hath given to Man his Tongue and Speech, that therewith he may glorifie God Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; Therefore, often in the Book of *Psalms*, Mans Tongue is called his glory, *Psal. 57. 8. Awake up my glory. Psal. 108. 1. I will sing praise with my glory. Psal. 16. 9. My heart is glad, my glory rejoiceth*; which glory, the Maker of the Tongue (*Acts 2. 26.*) expounds to be the Tongue, in these words, *My heart did rejoyce, and my tongue was glad. Psal. 30. 12. That my glory may sing praise unto thee, and not be silent, O Lord my God: Shall then, Mans Tongue, his glory, be commanded silence by Man, and not to sing glory to God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, when his Maker gave him his Tongue to sing glory to his Maker.*

Seventh Reason, That which is the practice of the Angels, and of all the Saints in Heaven and Earth, is lawful, but to sing glory to God Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, is the practice of the Angels. *Luk. 2. 14. The heavenly host sang glory to God, and Rev. 5. 13: All in Heaven and in Earth did sing glory to God.*

Eighth Reason, That which is commanded of God is lawful, but to sing glory to God is commanded by God, I prove the assumption, *Psal. 96. 1, 2. These commanded, Sing unto the Lord, and vers. 3. declare his glory, and vers. 7, 8. give unto the Lord the glory due unto his Name. &c.*

Ninth Reason, That which hath been the constitution and constant practice of the Universal Church these 1300. Years without scruple, or refusal, and still retained in all the reformed Churches, after their purgation

purgation from Idolatry and Superstition, that is lawful ; the same Argument is used by St. Paul, 1 Cor. 11. 16. to stop the mouth of the Contentious, to wit, *we have no such custom, neither the Churches of God.*

Tenth Reason, (2) That which is commanded by God is lawful ; but to sing glory to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, is commanded by God ; Therefore, &c. I prove the minor, the glory commanded by God, and given to God is indivisible, and due to all the three Persons equally ; so says the lesser Catechism, they are equal in Power and Glory, and whensoever a Christian sings glory to God, then it is not only lawful, but also necessary that in the thought that Christian at that same time shall ascribe that glory to all the three persons, which if he do not, he is worshipping an Idol, and not the true God ; then, whatever thought of a Christian is lawful and commanded, it is lawful for him to express that thought with his Tongue then when he is singing glory to God, and lawfully and equally in his Mind is giving that glory to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, then it is lawful for him at that same time to give that glory expressly with his Tongue to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, for all the Worship and Adoration that the Christian gives to God, should, and is rightly given to God, one in Essence, and three in Persons, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, who all three have one Almighty Power, one Will, one external Action, in hearing our Prayers, and granting our Requests, and therefore the Worship given to them is indivisible, therefore Perkins saith well, writing on *Matth. 6. vers. 9.*

(2) *Rationis fundamentum illustratum.* Justinus Martyr, in expositione fidei sive unam, duas, vel tres personas proferamus, necesse est animo semper possidere *αρχιστον την εννοαν* de Patre, Filio, & Spiritu Sancto.

Athanasius lib. de communi essentia Patris, Filii, & Spiritus Sancti, cap. 00. *quod non sunt tres distincti* αμεριστοι η αζια μια βασιλεια μια δυναμις και βλη και ενεργεια εννοουσα την τριαδα απο της κτισσεως ενα λεγων θεον. Idem in Symbolo τριας εν μοναδω και μονας εν τριαδι λατρευεται ο θεων οντων συνωνω ελο περι της αγιας τριαδος το ειναι.

Basilius magnus lib. 3. contra Eunomium cap. 15. μη μερισας τα αμεριστα, η τριας σεβασμιος εσιν εν μια, και αιδω : *αρχιστας, αδιαρπιδως*---μη σχιζε τα σχιση, καν γαρ θελεις ε σχιζεται, licet heretici disrumpant sese non tamen disrumpitur Trinitas.

Nazianzenus Orat. 40. *Quae est in sanctum baptisma* βαπτισω σε μαθοντος εις ονομα πατρος, και υιου, και πνευματος αγιου, ονομα δε κοινον των τριων. Idem Orat. 37. τα ενος προσκυνησεις, των τριων ες προσκυνησεις, δια το εν τοις τρισιν ομοισμον της αζιας της θεοτητος.

Ephiphanius Heresi 62. 5. 3. μια υσα θεοτης, μια κυριότης, μια δοξαλογία υσα.

*Hec eadem est doctrina communiter Scholasticorum Alensis in Summa*

we should worship the whole Trinity conjunctly, and not one Person alone, and when we name God alone, we should in our mind worship the three Persons also; Then upon the sound and infallible Doctrine of Christianity as no Christian dare deny the lawfulness of singing Glory to God, so upon the same ground, and as infallibly; no Christian dare deny the lawfulness of singing Glory to God Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

*cerebro nostro volitat, & §. 6. ubi in Scripturis fit simplex Dei mentio, & infinita non minus ad Filium, & Spiritum Sanctum pertinet nomen hoc quam ad patrem. Et §. 20. In eundem sensum Amesius medull. lib. 1. c. 6. §. 26. Equalis honor omnibus personis divinis equaliter à nobis debetur.*

The ninth Reason in this Chapter being taken from the Custome of the Church, and that in Imitation of the Apostle Paul, 1 Cor. 11. ver. 16. For in this present Case, the duty being proved lawfull, according to the Word of God, which we have done in the former eight Reasons; the practice of the Church (if the Apostles Argument hold good) is sufficient warrant to clear the Conscience, of every particular Christian, for doing of the duty; therefore, albeit we have handled before somewhat of the Antiquity, and Universality of this Practice, in singing the Doxology, and using it in our Devotion, yet for further clearing of that truth, and satisfaction to the scrupulous, we shall clear it yet more from Antiquity; St. Basil, who was mighty in the Scriptures, and a Son of thunder against the Arian in his time, and so took occasion to write of the Doxology, being the great badge, and standard of Christianity against the Arian, writes thus, (a) That he received the Custome of singing Glory to the Father, as an Heirship from his Fathers, learned it at him that baptized him, and cites many of the Ancient Fathers, even to the dayes of the Apostles that used the Doxology, and that the Fathers before him did appoint it to be sung in their Kirks, and as this shows it's antiquity, so

*Theologie parte 3. quest. 3. membra 1. Articulo 3. Aquinas 2. 2. quest. 81. articulo 3. & quest. 84. articulo 1. Et Franciscus à Sancto Claro in expositione confessionis Anglicane, Orat. 28. negat unam personam divinam præcise sumptam esse terminum formalem adorationis latræ, sed deitatem primario, & personas ut identificentur cum essentia.*

*Calvinus Institut. lib. 1. cap. 13. §. 2. Si non consideramus tres personas in deitate, nudum, & inane duntaxat Dei nomen sine vero Deo in*

(a) Basil tomo 2d. lib. de spiritu sancto, cap. 29. consuetudinem psallendi Doxologiam habemus acceptam ab antiquitate Patrum & proavorum, pag. 218. citat non solum Irenæum, sed & Dionysium Alexandrum, ad Dionysium Romanum his verbis scribentem, congruenter nos formâ à Senioribus acceptâ concordibus votis Patri, & filio Domino nostro Jesu Christo, cum Spi-

he

he writes accordingly of his universality, that from the East and the West, Mesopotamia and Cappadocia, Nations, and Cities long before his time, and the memory of all men used the Doxology.

But if it be objected, that yet it's uncertain when the Church first began to sing the Doxology in the publick worship of God, and therefore it is to be rejected, I answer, First, The duty being lawfull, and infallibly grounded on the Word of God, so it cannot be denied, but the using of it is very Ancient, in the Church of Christ. 2d. Answer, by the light of Nature, and Law of Nations, a constant good Custome, long practised many hundred years without controule, or any apparent evil in the practice thereof, turns into a Law, (b) for universal practice, answers to universal voices, that all who practise it, are content that it be a Law, and as it is so in the State, by Analogy, it is so in the Church, therefore St. Paul does not reason from a Church Canon, he says not we have made an Act in the Church for such a thing to be done, but only this, the Church hath no such custome, therefore, would he say, this is as strong as a Church Act. 1 Corinth. 11. 16. I am glad that the Synod of Divines did not reject the Apostolick Creed, but has retained it at the end of their Shorter Catechism, albeit they cannot tell no more then Calvin when it was first written, or made use of in the Church, but confesses it Orthodox, lawfull, and consonant

tu sancto sit gloria, & imperium in secula seculorum: imo testatur Clementem ejus multe extant Epistolæ adeoque Apostolis contemporarium fuisse usum Doxologia, & Originem, & Africanum Historicum, & Gregorium Thaumaturgon, & Firmilianum in suis libris, quod ad suam praxin lib. de Spiritu Sancto, cap. 7. pag. 157. de seipso ita scribit, ὅτι ἐν ἐλεγγον τοῖς ναὺς οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν καὶ ἡμῶς ἀσχομεν ὅτι ἡ δόξα κοινὴ πατρὶ καὶ υἱοῦ δα καὶ μετὰ τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος προσεσχομεν.

(b) Basil de spiritu sancto. cap. 27. εἰς τὸν τρόπον τοῦ δόξολογίας ὅς ἀγραφον παρὰ πᾶσι δόσαν ἡμῶν τῆς τὰ κατὰ τὴν πρῆξιν δοξολογίας τὰς ἀποδείξεις.

Quod si glorificandi modum veluti scripto non traditum respiciant proferant nobis fidei professionis probationem de scripturis Calvinus institut. lib. 2. cap. 16. § 18. hætenus symboli Apostolici Orationem secutus sum, quia dum paucis verbis capita redemptionis perstringit, vice tabule nobis esse potest, in qua distincte & sigillatim respicimus, que in Christo attentione digna sunt, Apostolicum autem nuncupo de autore interim minime sollicitus, Apostolis certe magno scriptorum veterum assensu adscribitur, siue quod ab illis in commune conscriptum, ac editum existimabant, siue quod compendium istud ex doctrina per eorum manus tradita, bona fide collectum, tali elegio confirmandum censerunt, neque vero Autori dubium est quin à prima statim Ecclesie origine adeoque ab ipsis Apostolorum sæculis instar, publice, & omnium calculis receptæ confessionis obtinuerit, undicunque tandem



to the Scriptures, and very ancient, and in all these it agrees with the Doxology, then if you retain your Creed, albeit none tell who first wrote it, or when it was first made use of, so I plead for the Doxology, that same priviledge, that albeit it cannot be proven from Scripture, when it began to be used, yet it having all the good properties of the Creed, should be retained in the Church as long as the Creed.

Yea, seeing the Creed retains the style Apostolick, because of it's great Antiquity, so some of the learned incline to think, that the Doxology is also of Apostolick antiquity, for that it was used in the

Church long before the Nicen Creed. It was proven by *Basil's* words, and *Athanasius*, who was a young Presbyter at the Council of *Nice*, and there a great refuter of *Arius*, yet long before he dyed, *Basil* writs diverse Letters to him, *Epist* 47. And diverse following reverencing his Gray Hairs, but so as they were Bishops contemporary, and *Basil* writs, that the Doxology was used in *Europ*, and *Asia* long before the Council of *Nice* even past the memory of Man, and seeing in the Primitive Kirk many Catechumene Men and Women were solemnly Baptized in their publick worship, who had chiefly learned in their Catechism the Doctrine of the Trinity, and gave a confession of it at their Baptism themselves, and in that their publick worship were alwayes sung holy Hymnes to God (as the learned know) what more probable then that these, especially the Catechumene who were now Christians of understanding, as they were Baptized presently in the name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and gave a Confession of their Faith, in Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, that they also in their publick worship did sing Glory, to that Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, in whose name they were newly Baptized.

Some asks the question, upon what Text of Scripture the Doxology is chiefly founded, for answer: It hath two parts, to wit, The three Persons of the Trinity, which are the object of that worship: Secondly, the Glory given to them, which is the Act of worship in the Doxology, accordingly, the giving of Glory to God is founded on many Scriptures, but there is one full, and exprest, *Rom. 11.* the last verse, *Of him, and through him, and to him are all things, to whom be glory for*

*in*icio fuerit profectum, nec ab uno aliquo privatim fuisse conscriptum vere est, quam simile ab ultima usque memoria sacrosanctæ inter pios omnes auctoritatis fuisse constet; quod unice curandum est, id extra omnem contraversionem positum habemus totam in eo fidei nostræ historiam succinctè, distinctoque ordine recenseri nihil autem contineri quod solidis scripturæ testimonijs non sit consignatum: quo intellecto de authore vel anxie laborare, vel eum alioquo disgladiari nihil attinet, nisi quis forte non sufficiat certam habere spiritus sancti veritatem, ut non simul intelligat aut cujus ore nunciata, aut cujus manu descripta fuerit.



ever, Amen. But seeing the object of the worship, in three distinct Persons of the Trinity is most clear in the Words of the Baptismal institution, *Matth.* last, Baptizing them in the Name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost; therefore with *Athanasius*, *Basil*, and the rest of the Greek Fathers, we think that the Doxology is chiefly grounded upon that Text in *Matthew*. It is true, some of the Learned would build it on that Text, *Rom.* 11. And that because they alledge the three Persons of the Trinity insinuate here, which though it were granted, that the three Persons are there insinuat, yet the other Text being full and express, and the strongest Bulwark against the *Arian*, therefore that Text in *Matthew*, is the chief ground for the Doxology, for to glorify God according to that Text in the *Romans* is so general, that the *Arian* could easily subscribe to such a Doxology.

*Lombardus lib. 1. senten. distinct. 36. capitulo 3. putat cum Augustino in lib. 1. de trinitate, cap. 6 in loco predicto 11. capituli ad Romanos indigitarum distinctionem trium personarum: astibi certum est eo loco non satis perspicuum datur fundamentum fidei trium personarum trinitatis, & pro argumento invincibili quod Euzomius Arianus istam textam citat, ut patet Basilii, lib. 1. contra Euzoninismum dum dat confessionem sue fidei, pag. 7. Credimus inquit, in*

*unum Deum, ex quo sunt omnia, & in unum unigenitum dei filium eundem verbum dominum nostrum Iesum Christum per quam sunt omnia, & in unum Spiritum Sanctum paracletum. Hac Arh confessio fidei in trinitatem subolet huic locum ad Romanos & ipse Arianus prius rumperet quam confiteretur se credere in Patrem Filium & Spiritum Sanctum aut ita proferret Doxologiam, ut scribit Basilus.*

C H A P. VII.

The lawfulness of singing the Doxology, proven by the Induction of all it's Parts 12. from the three Holies, *Ila.* 6. 3.

**I**N this Chapter we prove by Induction, that all the Parts of the Doxology are in the Holy Scriptures, from whence we deduce this Reason; that Divine Glory which in the Holy Scripture is given to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, that same Divine Glory is lawfull to sing to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; we prove the assumption, that Glory is given to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, *Rom.* 11. 7. last, To God be glory for ever, 1 *Tim.* 1. 17. To God be honour and glory for ever and ever, Amen. 2 *Tim.* 4. 18. To God be glory for ever and ever, 1 *Tim.* 6. 2. 16. To God be honour and power everlasting for ever, *Jude* v. last, To God be glory now and for ever, Amen. *Galat.* 14. 5.

To

To God and our Father be glory for ever and ever, Amen. and the same Words Philip. 4. 20. Secondly, Glory to God through Christ, these words you shall find, Rom. 16. v. last. Eph. 3. 21. Heb. 13. 20, 21.

Thirdly, To Christ be glory now and for ever, Amen. 2 Peter 3. v. last, Revel. 16. Revel. 5. 12. He is the Lord of glory, 1 Corinth. 2. 8. James 2. 1. He is crowned with glory, Heb. 2. 9. The Lords glorious branch Isaiah, 11. 10.

The Holy Ghost, Pet. 14. 14. The Spirit of glory is glorified.

Thus we have proven from Scripture these parts of the Doxology, Glory to the Father, to the Son, and Holy Ghost, for now and ever: There remains one word to be cleared in the Doxology, to wit, *As it was in the beginning*, for clearing of which, we wrot in the end of the fourth Chapter, that these words were added to the Doxology, because of *Arian Hereticks*, and that in the fourth Century, when *Arius* denied that the Son was with the Father from all eternity, but affirmed that there was a time when the Son was not, and these Ancient Doctors of the Church, knowing that the first Words in St. *Johns* Gospel, in these three Verses, were indited by the Holy Ghost, and written by the Apostle *John* his Pen-man, to assert the Co-eternity of the Son with the Father, and that against Ancient Hereticks, who lived in the Apostle St. *Johns* time, and were Blasphemers of Christ, the Church therefore hath made choise of that same Text, as fittest against the *Arians* (a) Thus have we cleared, that all the Words in the Doxology, are express Scripture, and according thereunto; and if any object, that it follows not to be lawfully sung in the Church, except it were in Scripture, all contiguous together as one of the *Psalms* of *David*, to these in this place, I only give this Answer, That the reformed Church of *France*, in their publick worship sing the Apostolick Creed turned in *Meeter*, and is therefore printed, and bound in with their *Psalms* Books, and yet that Creed is far lesse continued Scripture then the Doxology. And the Learned know, that the Church of *France* is famous not only of old time, for many glorious Martyres before the Council of *Nice*, but also in the beginning of Reformation from Popery.

(a) *Alexander Alexandria*, Episcopus Concilij *Niceni* Membrum. *Arij* Blasphemijs insensissimus, in sua Epistola ad omnes ubique gentium fratres scribit Arlun afferere tempus aliquando fuisse cum filius Dei non esset, quod sic refutat in initio Evangelij Joannis. In principio erat verbum, itaque non erat tempus cum non esset *Socrates lib. 1. cap. 3.* & *Syrmiense concilium* in symbolo damnat eos qui dicunt, erat tempus, aut seculum quando logos non erat: ibidem anathemate 25. Si quis dicat Christum ex quo, ex *Maria* natus est initium accepisse, ut Deus esset anathema sit, ut *Samosatenus*, *Eblion*, & *Cerinthus*.

(b) The second Part of the Chapter containing the twelfth Reator, it is taken from *Isaiah cap. 6. v. 1, 2, 3.* The Prophet *Isaiah* in a vision saw the Lord sitting on a Throne, and the heavenly seraphims crying one to another *holy, holy, holy is the Lord of hosts, the whole earth is full of his glory.* Here the learned prove, that this song is sung to the Sacred Trinity, as if these Seraphims had said, Holy Father, Holy Son, Holy Ghost; for that same Lord of Hosts, in the 8. v. speaks in the plural number *who will go for us*, just so, *Gen. 1. 26. And God said let us make man after our likeness:* which speech the learned agree to be spoken by the Sacred Trinity. Secondly, We shall prove that glory to the three distinct Persons of the Trinity is meant here, *First*, That glory to the Father is meant none will deny, no not the *Arian*, nor *Socinian*. *Secondly*, we prove that glory to the Son is also meant here, for God the Son was also here, for the Prophet *Isaiah* saw His glory here, which is proven, *John 12. 41.* The Prophet *Isaiah* saw Christs glory, and spake of Him even then, when the Lord blinded their eyes, and hardened their hearts, *Verse 40.* which commission *Isaiah* received, *Isaiah 6. 10.* after he had seen Christs glory, then if God the Son was here, the 2d, holy is to him. *Thirdly*, the Holy Ghost was here, which I prove, it was the Holy Ghost here which spake to the Prophet *Isai. 6. 9.* The Lord said, go tell this people; but *Acts 28. 25,* That same

(b) Origines, in hunc locum, II. 66. 3. ait hic trinitatem insinuari Athanasius, tom. 1. operum pag. 154. 255. προσφέρει τὴν δοξολογίαν ἁγίος ἁγίος ἁγίος λεγούσα ἰὼς ἰεὺς ὑποστάσεις ἰδέσθαι δεικνύσα ἕνα ὡς καὶ ἐν τῷ λέγειν κύριος τὴν μίαν εὐαρί-  
 ὁμοσίαν. proferunt glorificationem, dicentes sanctus, sanctus, sanctus, tres personas perfectas ostendunt, & sub una voce Dominus unam substantiam declarant idque ἀσυνχῶς καὶ ἀμύσῳ, in confuse, & indivise sub-  
 innuens, nec Angelos nec Homines debere nec audere colere essentiam divi-  
 nam. & non una colere tres personas ut supra probatum, hoc idem Athanasius ait detestandos ac procul abigendos esse Arianos dicentes ac si ipsi interfuis-  
 sent angelos illos in primis vocibus exclamandi sanctus maxima voce usos esse, in secundis autem non tam magna voce, in tertia, adhuc submissiori, ac primam sanctificationem propriam legitimamque esse, secundam autem inferioris vocis, tertiam ad-  
 huc gradatim deterioris conditionis esse. In eandem sententiam scribit Cæsius Gregorij Nazianxeni fra-  
 ter dialogo primo responsione ad in-  
 terrogationem 13. Epiphanius in an-  
 corato § 10. & 26. τρεῖς δὲ δοξα-  
 αὐτοὺς οὕτως ἐν ἐνότητι καὶ ἐνότητι-  
 ᾧ ἰσιᾶδι hic hymnus *Isaiah. 6. 3.*  
 quem Gre. Ἰσοπροῶγι vocant canitur  
 in liturgijs Basil, Chrysostom. &  
 Gregorij, ut Damascenus, lib. 3.  
 Orthodoxæ fidei, cap. 10. interpre-  
 tatur quod ter sanctus, sit tribus perso-  
 nis trinitatis πρῶτος ἀρεῶν, &  
 in ordine baptismi secundū Æthiop-  
 es habetur Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus  
 Pater, Filius & Spiritus Sanctus;

Lord is the Holy Ghost; well spake the Holy Ghost by *Isaiab* the Prophet unto our Fathers, saying, Go unto this people and say, hearing ye shall hear, and shall not understand, &c. Then seeing the Scriptures prove the three Persons expressly were here, it cannot be denyed, but the three holies were to the three Persons; therefore the Doctors of the Ancient Church, and universal Councils, and approved Orthodox Divines, unanimously teach, that here the Seraphims in their Chore are singing a Doxology to the blessed Trinity, and consequently this Doxology is a Scripture Song, therefore the Divines of *Westminster* Synod, in their Notes upon *Revel.* 4. at the 8. Verse singing the like three Holies with them, in the 6. of *Isaiab* 3. Verse, which they also quote, and comment thus; They continually praise God, and set out the Trinity of the Persons in the Godhead.

Did not the Angels, in this 6. of *Isaiab* sing the Doxology to the Glorious Trinity? The universal Church in their General Council have taught so, and also practised accordingly, The Fathers, both before, and after that Council, with *Calvine*, and the rest of the reformed Church taught so, and the Synod of Divines in their Notes on the *Revelation* taught so; will ye not then go along with the Universal, and Reformed Church, or will ye go along with the Synod of Divines on the *Revelation*; to that Synod you gave the Credit to draw up your Creed, or Confession of Faith, and Catechisms, and will ye not give them credit in the matter of the Doxology, that the Heavenly Seraphims sang Glory to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, shall the Angels come from Heaven to Earth, to give you a good example to sing the Doxology, will neither the Universal Church

nunc & semper, & in secula seculorum Amen. Anno Dom. 451. Hic hymnus trisagius in Concilio oecumenico Chalcedon. 630. Episcoporum fuit cantatus, & inter actum huius Concilii refertur; & postea Ecclesia universalis eo hymno est usa, ut colligitur ex Constantinopolitana Synodo. 5. Presidente Menue ejus sedis Patriarcha, ubi Petrus Gnaphheus Antiochiæ Episcopus damnavit quod in sue Ecclesiæ Liturgia Hæretice trisagium, Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus addidisset qui pro nobis crucifixus est, ubi per ter sanctus interpretantur, tres Personas Trinitatis, ut videre est in Epistola monitoria ad eundem Gnaphæum, prioribus consentiunt Theodoretus sermone, 2do. de curandis Grec. affecto. Cyrillus in eum textum, Augustinus sermone 38 de tempore, Et hæc eadem est sententia theologorum, modernorum Calvini institut, lib. 1. cap. 13. If. 6. cap. § 11. & 15. & 28. Zanchij tomo. 1. lib. 1. cap. 2. Ifa. 6. cap. Seraphim occurrunt Patri Filio & Spiritui Sancto, quod etiam si Antitrinitarij Transilvanij negent, hunc textum nunquam mihi eripiant. Polani syntagmate lib. 9. cap. 15. Professores Leidenses disp. 7. thesi 16. Bucan. loco 3. § 7. Amel. medull. lib. 1. cap. § 5 § 17.

Church on Earth, nor Angels in Heaven move you to follow their holy example, I answer, it will move all these on whom that Judgement hath not fallen, pronounced, *Isaiah 6. 9, 10. Hear indeed, but understand not, make the heart of this people fat*: As ye love your Souls, beware of that Judgement, which is my prayer for you at the Throne of Grace.

CHAP VIII.

13. Reason from that Song, Revel. 5. 9. 14. From Gods Command, 1 Chr. 16. 20. Illustrat by Councils and Fathers.

**T**He thirteenth reason is taken from the 5. Chap. of the Book of Revelation, thus collected; *John the Divine saw a vision in Heaven, and heard them sing a new Song, vers. 9. continuing to the end of the Chapter: and vers. 13. Every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them, heard I saying, blessing, honour, glory, and power be unto him that sitteth upon the Throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever. Here the universality of singing is so great, that it comprehends the universal Church of all Christians, yea, of all the Angels in Heaven, and all Saints in Heaven and Earth, both the Church Militant, and Triumphant. 2. What are they singing? Blessing, honour, glory, and power. 3. To whom do they sing this Doxologie? I answer, to him that sits upon the Throne, and to the Lamb: And that the weak may better understand that there are two Persons of the Godhead distinctly exprest here, for them more clearly distinguished in the 6. vers. In the midst of the Throne stood a Lamb, who came and took the Book out of the right hand of him that sat upon the Throne, Vers. 7. And that both the Father and the Son sat upon the same Throne, Revel. 3. 21. at the end, I am set down with my Father on his Throne. And Revel. 22. 3. and 1. verses, both the Throne of God and of the Lamb, and not Thrones. But the weak may say that the Holy Ghost is not named in this Song? To whom I answer, that it is the Doctrine and Faith of the universal Church, containing all Christians, from the rising of the Sun to its going down, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, one and that same glorious God sit and reign conjunctly upon one and that same glorious Throne in Heaven, according to the lesser Catechism, There are three Persons in the Godhead, equal in power and*

*Athanasius lib. 1. de Communione trium personarum probat Trinitatem sedere in Throno, Nazianzenus Orat. 26. Docet Spiritum Sanctum esse Patre Filioque, οὐ-  
ques καὶ ὁμοῦς καὶ ὁμοῦς καὶ ὁμοῦς  
καὶ ὁμοῦς, & in Liturgia  
Græco Tomo 2. Bibliotheca Patrum*

*glory:*



glory: So that here while they sing glory to him that sits upon the Throne, the Holy Ghost is also necessarily to be meant, and lawfully is to be expressed, according to the orthodox Doctrine in

the former reasons. Seing then all the Saints and Angels in Heaven and in Earth joyn in this Song with a loud voice, what a pity is it that some Christians should refuse to joyn in singing this Doxologie, yea, abhor it as a sinful action, and by thuning it, think they abstain from evil? I beseech you in the fear of the Almighty consider that word, *Ipsi.* 5. 20. *Wo unto them that call evil good, and good evil.*

The General Assembly of this Church, Anno Dom. 1647. at Edinburgh, August 28. Sept. 25. did ordain Mr. Zacharie Boyd to turn the Scriptural Songs (beside the Psalms) in the Old and New Testament in Meeter, for the use of the Church, as Mr. Zacharie himself professes in the Preface to the said Songs, Printed at Glasgow, Anno Dom. 1648. But this Song in the Revelation 5. 9. I find not among the Scriptural Songs; why he omitted it, the reason I know not, but this I know, the Holy Ghost calls it a Song as expressly as any in the Bible. 2. The singers are all Christians. 3. The Subject is solemn, and the duty undenyable to all that call themselves Christians. Mr. Zacharie Boyd in his Letter to the Ministers of Scotland, of the date, Glasgow, 27. of February, 1648. (which Letter he prefixes to his Scriptural Songs which he turned in Meeter) says that the Church having the use thereof, may in obedience to the Apostles Precept, *Eph.* 5. 18. *In Psalms, and Hymns, and spiritual Songs, make melody in their heart to the Lord.*

The 14th reason that we bring, is from *1 Chron.* 16. 29. *Give unto the Lord the glory due unto his Name;* whence with a little Explication the lawfulness of singing the Doxologie may be proven: And first, from Christs words in his Divine Institution of Baptism, *Mat.* 28. vers. 19. *Baptize all Nations in the Name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost:* So according to Christs words, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost is the Name of God; then seeing we are commanded to give glory to Gods name then to give glory to God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. And if any would foolishly cavil here are three names, let this suffice to stop their mouth, that God who is truth it self hath called it, *in the Name*, in the Singular Number, and not *Names*, in the Plural: (a) Therefore the Doctors both of the Greek and Latine Church have ploussly and learnedly dived into the mysterious

*Græc. Latin. pag. 112. Ita Deum invocant, ἀναρχὸς τριὰς ἀνέριστος ὁ ὑποστατικὸς μὴ ὁμοούσιος, expressi principii Trinitas impartibilis essentia eidem incidens throno unitas.*

(a) Justin. in expositione fidei ἐν τῇ τῷ βασιλικῷ διδασκῶ συνημέρῳ ἡμῶν τε πατρὸς καὶ υἱὸς καὶ τῷ ἁγίῳ πνεύματι ὃ ἐν

causæ



cause of this one Name, and with one consent they agree that it is to reach the unity of the Essence, together with the Trinity of the Persons, then for our purpose, If Father, Son, and Holy Ghost be the Name of God, and three distinct Persons in the Godhead are to be known and believed necessarily to salvation by all Christians who are baptized in that Name; and feeling God in his mercy and goodness hath made Baptism a Seal, applying to Christians benefits of unspeakable value, given by Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, shall it not then be Gods due from man, and mans duty to God, to give God the glory due unto his Name, even to this his Name, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, yea, and to sing it; for proof of which, amongst many Texts take the 23. Verse of the foresaid Chapter, 1 Chron. 16. Sing unto the Lord all the earth. So that from these three Texts, 1 Chron. 16. 23. and 29. with Mat. 28. and 19 I collect this conclusion, all baptized in the Name of the Father, Son, and

Holy Ghost, should sing Glory to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost: and if any object that 1 Chron. 16. 29. by Gods name is meant himself, I answer, be it so, but God himself is Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Now Christian, when you have read these reasons, I intreat you to lay them to heart, especially the first nine, being most plain, and ponder in each reason the first two sentences, which no Christian will or dare deny, albeit he know no more but the common grounds of reason, and Christianity: and if you grant both the first sentences, and yet deny the third sentence following on that reason, then know that truth hath got the victory, and you are convinced: And if you assent not to sing the Doxologie, ye detain the truth in unrighteousness, Rom. 1. 18. and rebel against the light, and hate the light, John 3. 20. And they who wilfully harden themselves, would not embrace the truth, albeit Christ the wisdom of the Father were Preaching it unto them, unless he

ὁνομα πατρὸς υἱοῦ καὶ ἁγίου πνεύματος, ἐν δόξῃ βαπτισματὶς unice nobis Patris & Filii, & Spiritus Sancti, unum nomen traditum est Athanasius, lib. 1. de unita Deitate Trinitatis, ad Theophilum in eundem sensum & Gregorius, Nazianzenus Oratione 40. quæ est in sanctum baptisma, ὁνομα δὲ τοῦ τῶν τριῶν ἐν ᾧ ὁσὼς, Epiphanius heresi 62. § 4. ἐν ὅνῳ ὀνοματὶ τριῶν καθύπερθε ἐν ἑνὶ ἁγίῳ, in uno nomine Trinitas appellata Arium refellat idem in Ancorato, § 22. τριῶν ἐν ἑνὶ ὀνοματὶ καθύπερθε Trinitas in uno nomine nominata Gaudentius sermone 14. non ait in baptismi institutione in nominibus sed in nomine quia unum Trinitatis est nomen & Ambrosius, lib. 1. de Spiritu Sancto, cap. 14. in baptismo unum nomen quia unus est Deus, Augustinus lib. 3. contra Maximilianum, cap. 22. unum nomen quia hi tres sunt unum. Fulgentius ad Felicem notarum, cap. 2. nomen unum Deitatis quod triplicari non potest idem observant. Lombardus & Aquinas.

he did apply his Almighty gracious power, as he did to *Saul* in his conversion, *Acts 9. ver. 5, 6.* Which he does not ordinarily on those that harden themselves, and close their eyes against the light, darting in upon their understanding; for *he resists the proud, but giveth grace to the humble and lowly.* The Apostle speaks of unreasonable men, by which are meant the unbeliever, and unregenerat; For the true believer his saving Faith clears up, and fortifies his reason: Therefore if thou be a furnished and true believer, and grant the truth of the first two sentences of any one, or all the reasons, then thou wilt assent to the third sentence, which is, to sing *Glory to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost*; and if thou find thy heart inclining to consent, then blow at that spunk that is kindled in thy soul by the Holy Ghost, and go to thy knees in all humility, sincerity, and self-denial, and beg of him to lead thee in all truth, and to shew thee the good and the right way, and whether it will tend more to the glory of God, to sing *Glory to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost*, or to be dumb and silent, and say in your heart, I will not sing glory to God, even when my fellow-Christians are singing it.

Do you believe with all your soul that God sent his Son from Heaven to earth to bring you from earth to Heaven; that Christ suffered the sorrows of death and hell, to save thee from endless torments, and will ye refuse to sing glory to him for so doing and suffering for you; If a poor brother of Jesus were asking an alms from you, and you would not give him one mite, and yet would say at that same time to standers by, If that poor man were going to Prison, I would give him a great sum of money to relieve him, would they believe you, or rather laugh you to scorn? So when you are desired to sing glory to the blessed Trinity, and ye refuse to do it, who would believe you that you would suffer tormenting flames for the glory of that blessed Trinity. I know you will say you have some reasons why you refuse to sing the Doxologie, but ye would have no reason to refuse martyrdom? I answer, your corruption, that prompts you with excuses to refuse to sing the Doxologie, which is the easier duty, would furnish you with more excuses to shun burning; so that ye who will not give God his due honour, to sing glory to him, it is too like would never suffer martyrdom for him, and so the true ground of your refusing is want of true Faith, *Phil. 1. 29. To you it is given in the behalf of Christ, not only to believe in him, but also to suffer for his sake.*

As for your pretences and excuses you bring for not singing the Doxologie, lay it to heart, that your excuses which your prejudged Conscience it may be accepts of, so as to give you a seeming and deceitful peace for a time; yet trust not that he who is greater then your Conscience will accept of these excuses, which in this life men who are blind, and partial-Judges in their own cause thinks to be good

good and relevant. Our Saviour in the Gospel gives a list of excusers of themselves, but the Judge of quick and dead tells the true reason which the excusers would not have told, *Mat. 22. 5. they made light of it*: But I intreat you make it not a light thing to refuse to sing *Glo-ry to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost*; for these reasons I have set before you are founded on the Word of God, by which we shall be judged, and your pretences and excuses in that day will be burnt with the hay and stubble. *1 Cor. 3. 12.*

CHAP. IX.

15. Reason from the necessary Difference of the Christians worship, as in Reading of the word, Prayer, and Sacraments, they exceedingly differ from Christians, shall not then also be a difference betwixt the Christian singing of Psalms, and the Jews: by singing the Doxology. 16. As the Jews in their Psalms of David, close many of them with a Doxology, answering to the measure of their Light dispensed to them in the Old Testament, so it becomes the Christian to have a Doxology answerable to their greater measure of Light of the Trinity in the New Testament. 17. Reason, founded upon the signification of Jehovah Elohim, which is often in the Doxology of the Old Testament.

TAKE three Reasons more to be pondered by the judicious and un-biassed Christian, The first is thus grounded, the Worship of God consists in two parts, either God speaks to us, or we speak to God; God speaks to us in the Word, read, or expounded by Preaching; We speak to God by Prayer, suiting things needful to Soul and Body, or by Praises of His Infinite Excellencies, and for His Benefites. These two last, to wit, Petitions or Praises, are either done without Song or in a Song; but so it is, that God in His infinite Wisdom and Goodness hath made the Christian Worship in the New Testament to differ from the Jews Worship in the Old Testament, in fulness, clearness, and comfortableness; they had only the Old Testament, we have the New Testament added to it; they had the Old Testament read and expounded by the Church-men and Prophets, we have Old and New Testament both read, expounded and preached more plainly and fully to our greater saving Knowledge and Comfort, *for the least in the kingdom of Heaven is greater then John Baptist, Matth. 11. 11.* Secondly, Our Prayers and Praises of God in the New Testament are proportional to the Word read and preached, even more full, clear and comfortable then the Jew had in the Old Testament; but so it is that the obstinate and impenitent Jew refused to joyn with us Christians in any of these three parts of the Worship of God; they will not hear the Gospel read, be-  
cause

cause it is the Gospel of Christ, whom they reject and blaspheme; they will not hear the Word preached, because *we preach Christ crucified, which is to the Jews a stumbling-block*, 1 Cor. 1. 23. Thirdly, They will not joyn with us in Prayer, for they refuse to pray to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and they will seek nothing from God in the Name of Christ. Fourthly, They reject our Sacraments, for they refuse to be baptized in the Name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, nor yet will they communicate with us, because it is the Communion of the Body and Blood of Christ: Seeing then the all-wise Lord hath made the Christian to differ from and exceed the Jew in the Word and Sacraments, in Preaching and Praying, is it not convenient and suitable to the other parts of our Christian Worship, that we differ from them in our singing also, which is not a divers part of Worship distinct from Prayer and Praises without Song, but a divers manner of pronouncing it; for example, all that is in the *Psalms*, that is sung to God with a Tone; it is lawful for a Christian to worship God with these same words without a Tone or Song, in Prayer and Thanksgiving; so they differ not upon the matter, but in the manner of pronouncing them: But the adding of the Christian Doxology to the close of our singing of the *Psalms*, makes a suitable difference betwixt the Christians singing of the *Psalms* with the Doxology, and the Jew in their Worship singing the same *Psalms* without the singing of the Christian Doxology: Moreover, Is it convenient or decent, that a Jew who blasphemeth the Son of God, and denies the blessed Trinity, who are without the Communion of Saints, that they shall have it to say or brag, although I abhor to joyn with the Sow, (for so they call the Christian,) nor will I hear their Gospel read or preached; nor will I joyn with them in Prayer, (for they abhor the Name of Christ;) yet says the Jew, I will not abhor to joyn with them in singing the *Psalms*, for they sing nothing but the *Psalms* of David just as we do, they sing in their Mother Tongue as we do in the Hebrew? would not the Christian think himself affronted at the Jews offer, and if any in the Church refused to sing the Doxology, he could say I am free to refuse the Doxology as some of your Christians refuse.

2. Many of the *Psalms* close with a Doxology or Praise to God, some one way some another, and this Doxology is most often in the last Verse; but sometimes in the penult Verse, and then the last Verse is some particular reason and ground given for that particular Doxology. These who please to search the *Psalms* more diligently will find it so, to wit, *Psal.* 18. and 75. in their last and penult Verses; and in all these *Psalms* following you may observe a particular Doxology in the last Verse of every one of them, to wit, *Psalms* 7, 8, 13, 21, 24, 26, 30, 33, 41, 45, 52, 57, 59, 61, 66, 68, 71, 72, 89, 97, 99, 100, 103, 111, 118, 124, 136, 140, 145. and besides, there are other *Psalms* that all close with

with one and the same Doxology, to wit, *Praise ye the Lord.* Psalm 104, 105, 106, 115, 116, 117, 135, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150. *Hallelujah*, and in the Book of the *Revelation*, chap. 19. three Companies end their Praises to God with that same *Hallelujah*, retaining the *Hebrew* in the *Greek* Text. The first Company much People, vers. 1, 2, 3. close their Praises with *Hallelujah*. Secondly, The twenty four Elders, and four living Creatures, in the second Chore, close *Amen, Hallelujah*. Thirdly, Another great multitude, vers. 6. being commanded, give their *Hallelujah*.

And as many of the *Psalms* close with a Doxology, so some of the scriptural Songs, as *Exodus* 15. 18. *Isaiah* 12. 6. *Isaiah* 38. 20. *Habakkuk* 3. 18, and 19. *1 Chronicles* 16. 36. Now, as in the Old Testament the Lord had taught the *Jews* to close their Songs and *Psalms* with a Doxology, (for in them I find a Doxology about forty eight times,) so in the New Testament, seeing it hath pleased God to reveal Himself more fully then He was pleased to do in the Old Testament to the *Jew*, and make the Doctrine of the Trinity the badge of Christian Baptism, and that Doctrine being so much opposed and blasphemed by *Jews, Turks* and *Hereticks*, shall it not then be lawful and expedient for the Christian, now the only Church of God, to close their *Psalms* with such a Doxology as may not only be a confession of their Faith in that great fundamental of the Trinity, and foundation of Christianity, but also to discern the true Christian Church from the *Jews* Synagogue, who are now *Lo-ammi* and *Lo-rubamah*, *Hos.* 1. 6, 9. and to distinguish them from all other Meerings who pretend to worship the true God, and are but Antichristian Synagogues of Satan, and Blasphemers of the glorious Trinity.

The last Reason may be thus grounded, Amongst the ten several Names whereby God (in the Old Testament) hath been pleased to design Himself, *Jehovah Elohim* are the two chief: First, *Jehovah* is Gods most proper Name, most often used in the Old Testament, it comes from an *Hebrew* word that signifies *To Be*, and so *Jehovah* signifies Gods Essence and Being of Himself, and the giving of Being to all His Creatures; therefore *Exod.* 6. 3. the Lord prefers His Name *Jehovah* to His other Name God Almighty, for this Name implies Gods Almighty Power, to wit, *Elshaddai*, but *Jehovah* importeth Gods infinite Perfections;

יהוה Est Dei nomen proprium, & κυριος (cujus contrarium יהי Psal. 68. 4.) nunquam legitur cum affixo ante vel post se, ita ut ultima litera nunquam mutetur, est a radice יהי quod idem cum יהי fuit est erit & ita Spiritus Sanctus interpretatur, Apocal. cap. 1. vers. 8, & οὐκ ἔστιν ὁμοιωσιμὸς ἀλλ' ὁμοιότης οὐκ ὁμοιος ὁ θεός significat Dei esse, & existentiam Deo essentialem, adeoque aeternam, & omnis entis creati cau-

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therefore



therefore *Psal.* 83. 18. God alone His Name is *Jehovah*, and *Isa.* 42. 8. I am *Jehovah*, that is my Name, and *Exod.* 15. 3. *Jehovah* is His Name, therefore *Num.* 6. 24, 25, 26. when God endites the words of the Blessing to *Moses*, how the Priest should pray over his People, It is all in the Name of *Jehovah*, and so the Lord puts His Name *Jehovah* upon His People.

The second Name of God most frequent in the Old Testament, is *Elohim*; it is the Plural Number, and is sometimes indeed used in the Old Testament in the Singular Number, but not so often by far as it's in the Plural Number: It is dispute among Divines what can be the reasons why the Lord should take to Himself so often a Name signifying Moe, to wit, a Plurality, and to joynt that to another of His Names, to wit, *Jehovah*, which is of the Singular Number, for albeit often in the Old Testament God design Himself by other moe Names, as *God Almighty*, *Lord of Hosts*, *God of Israel*, &c. yet most often He designs Himself *Jehovah Elohim*, which is ordinarily rendered in the Bible, *Lord God*? For answer to the question proposed, generally it is this, That albeit from these two words there cannot be demonstrate the Unlty of the Godhead, and Trinity of the Persons by a convincing Argument against obstinate *Jews* and *Antitrinitarian Hereticks*, yet from it may be brought a probable Argument to moderate and sober spirited Christians, to prove that *Moses* and other Pen-men of the

*sativam*, *in esse*, & *conservari*, & ita communiter exponunt Theologi, & Rabbini, est & tertium Dei nomen ab eadem radice, *Exod.* 3. 14. inquit *Moses* si dicant *Egyptij* mihi quod nomen ejus Dei qui misit te ad nos responderet Deus אלהים

אשר אלהים, quod *Arius* montanus interpretatur *ero* quod *ero*, quod *Deus* contraxit in immediate sequentibus אלהים misit me ad vos *ERO*, quod communiter interpretantur *SUM*, & in novissima Versione *Ver-nacula* I Am hec tria Dei nomina, eandem Dei essentiam & existentiam significant, alia duo rarius usitata, sed *Jehovah* sepiissime, quod habet nonnunquam alia Dei nomina sibi adjuncta ut אדוני adonai, *Judic.* cap. 16. v. 8. vel צמח צמח I Sam. cap. 1. vers. 11. & עליון *Psal.* 7. vers. ult. sed sepiissime omnium associantur duo nomina *Jehovah Elohim*, verbi gratia, initio verborum *Decalogi*, Ego *Jehovah Elohim*, hinc in quibusdam *Psalms*, ac aliis Hymnis in Verbo Dei non raro est legere *Jehovah Elohim* itaque *Doxologiam* quasi *Psalmi* clausulam adjungere, ad instruendam sanctissime Trinitatis glorificationem, ver. gra. *Psal.* 144. vers. ult. beatitudines populi cujus *Jehovah אלהים* in his *Doxologiis* tres sunt notabiliores (prima circa initium regni *Davidis* primo libro *Chroniconum* cap. 16. vers. 35. ubi *Psalum* in publico ceteri claudit *Doxologia* benedictus *Jehovah Elohim* a seculo usque in seculum tum dixerunt totus populus, Amen. 2. *Doxologia* *Jehovah Elohim* est



Old Testament, who themselves undoubtedly did know the Mystery of the Trinity, as *Moses, David, Isaiah, &c.* and therefore when they did so often write these two Names of God together *Jehovah Elohim*, the first being the Singular Number, the second the Plural, did thereby intimate the Unity of the Essence in the Godhead with the Trinity of Persons; therefore *Pareus* on *Genesis*, pag. 23. having dispute the question, at length concludes, *No godly Man will deny the probability of this reason drawn from Elohim, joined with another word of the Singular Number as it is here with Jehovah; and so think the westminster Synod Notes*, on the first two words of *Genesis*, *Elohim Bara*, the first *Elohim* being in the Plural Number joined with *Bara* in the Singular Number, *He did creat*; and that *Moses*, and the rest of the Pen-men of the Holy Scriptures in the Old Testament did know this Mystery, is out of question to the Doctors, both of the Reformed and Roman Church, all which, with the Fathers and Councils, bring many strong and clear Arguments from the Old Testament to prove the Mystery of the Sacred Trinity: Therefore *Tremellius*, a Jew born, in his Notes upon *Gen.* 1. 26. *Let us make Man after our own image*, saith God; Note this here, God Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, one God in three distinct Persons so appoin; *Let us*, here saith *Tremellius* is a Testimony of the Sacred Trinity, and that not an obscure one: And therefore the *westminster Notes* prove from the Scriptures, that *Moses* was not ignorant of the Doctrine of the Trinity; and it is observable, that in the first three Chapters of *Genesis*, *Moses* nineteen times calls God *Jehovah Elohim*; and who will deny that *Abraham* saw Christs day, *John* 8. 56. and did not *David* call Him Lord, when in the Spirit of Prophecy he spake of Him. *Mat.* 22. 44. and *Isaiah* saw His Glory, *John* 12. 41. And if some object, If there be so many clear Testimonies in the Old Testament of the

*primo libro Chron. cap. 29. ubi convocatis regni ordinibus, qui cum Davide aurum argentum, &c. In Templi structuram liberaliter obtulerunt, tum David benedixit publice Jehovah Elohim, vers. 11, &c. deinde vers. 20. edixit David toti congregationi benedicite nunc Jehovah Elohim sic benedixerunt tota congregatio Jehovah Elohim, hæc quidem Davidis, & congregationis benedictio videtur absque cantu Deo oblata. 3. Davidis Doxologia solemniior Jehovah Elohim videtur prorsus ultima jam moribundi inquit Tremellius sanctam ipsius animam Deo reddentis, Psal. 72. 18, 19. benedictus sit Jehovah Elohim, v. 19. & benedictum nomen gloriæ ejus in seculum, impleaturque gloriâ ejus tota terra, Amen & Amen. huic Davidis Doxologie seraphim, Isai. cap. 6. vers. 3. stantes clamabant Trinitati Doxologiam ut supra probatum est hujus tractatus paginâ 47. plena est omnes terra gloria ejus; quod quam belle respondet & quasi implet verba Davidis nempe impleaturque gloria ejus tota terra.*

Doctrine of the Trinity, how came it to pass that now the *Jews* who have, and read the Old Testament, deny the Sacred Trinity? The Scriptures will answer you, our Saviour in the Gospel pronounces them blind, *Mat. 15. 14. the blind lead the blind*, and often elsewhere, and so the Apostle calls them, *Rom. 11. 7. were they not broken off for their Unbelief, Rom. 11. 20. till the fulness of the Gentiles come in; and since their rejection and breaking off, the Vail is on their Eyes until this day while they read the Old Testament, 2 Cor. 3. 13. yet it will not follow, but that the Mystery of the Trinity was known to the Saints, and saved in the Old Testament, who believed the Covenant of Grace made with Adam in Paradise, the seed of the woman should tread down the head of the Serpent*, which our blessed Saviour was to the Saints in the Old Testament, as well as to us *the Way, the Truth and the Life, Joh. 14. 6. and the same to day, yesterday, and for ever, Heb. 13. 8.* So that as the believing *Jews* and Church of God in the Old Testament, did believe the Doctrine of the Trinity (albeit we grant that that Mystery of the Trinity was not so clearly revealed to these Saints in the Old Testament, as it is now to us Christians under the New Testament) asserted to them in many Testimonies of Scripture; so they, reading and hearing the *Hebrew* Text, which was their Mother Language, and therein two Names of God so often joyned together *Jehovah Elohim*, the one in the Singular, the other in the Plural Number, the Holy Ghost and His Pen-men did thereby insinuate to them the Doctrine of the Sacred Trinity; and according to this, in many of the *Hebrew* Psalms, and some Spiritual Songs, there is a Doxology to *Jehovah Elohim*, closing the Psalm, to wit, these Psalms following, 76, 80, 84, 90, 92, 99, 144, 146, and 1 *Chron. 16. 36. and Chap. 29. vers. 20. and Psal. 72. vers. 18, and 19.* If then the *Jew* closed many Psalms with the Doxology to the blessed Trinity, shall not the Christian, to whom the Mystery is more clearly revealed, and in which he is baptized, and without which he cannot be saved, (for no Salvation without Christ, *Acts 4. 12.*) and he who denieth the Son hath not the Father, 1 *John 2. 23. and as the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father and the Son, Joh. 15. 26. so he who hath not the Spirit of the Father and Son dwelling in him is none of Christs, Rom. 8. 9. therefore the Jew, Turk, and Antitrinitarian Hereticks, who are ashamed of the Name of Christ in this Life, Christ will be ashamed of them when He comes in His Glory with His holy Angels, Mark 8. 38. But for us Christians, let us not be ashamed to believe and confess to our Salvation, and give Glory to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and with that Doxology to close the Psalm with it all our life, yea, also close our days with it on the Death-bed, following the example of that sweet Singer of Israel, Psal. 72. which he sang at the close of his days, a Prayer for his son Solomon, a Prayer full of comfort and faith in the Son of God, this Psalm he closes with*

with a Doxology to *Jehovah Elohim*, ver. 18. *Blessed be Jehovah Elohim, the God of Israel, and blessed be His glorious Name for ever and ever, and let the whole Earth be filled with His glory, Amen, and Amen.* So, as the Jew had their Doxology Glory to *Jehovah Elohim* for ever, and we have *Elohim* more clearly manifested, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, then shall it not be lawful for Christians to sing Glory to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost for ever.

For further clearing *Jehovah Elohim*, its intimating the Doctrine of the Trinity, as I have observed in the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, that these two Names of God when put together, especially in the Prophets, are most ordinarily used (although not always) upon one of these two occasions, First, When the Lord is to difference and contradict himself from all false and Pagan gods, and then ordinarily it is rendered in the English Bible, *the Lord my God, or thy God, or the Lord our God, or your God.* Secondly, It is used when the Lord is giving to His Church some notable Promise of a great Deliverance, either bodily or spiritual in the *Messiah*, and so an evangelick Promise, and both these ways *Jehovah Elohim* intimates a Trinity, for the Pagans all confessed a Deity, but none of them Trinity in Unity. As for affixing *Jehovah Elohim* to evangelick Promises in the Old Testament, it might be the most proper Name to insinuate a Trinity which was to be yet more clearly manifested in the Gospel; were it not that I intend brevity, I could instance both these, and clear them from many Scriptures in the Old Testament.

## CHAP. X.

*A Reason given for singing the Doxologie, satisfactory for every Christian, and that born in also upon the weak Christian, by S Strong  
ral Reason.*

I Supposed in the Preface, that the strong Christian and learned was so clear in their judgement, of singing the *Doxologie*, that all the former Arguments I brought, was only for satisfying of the weak; and all these reasons are well known to the learned; but because I know the learned does not any thing, especially in the matters of God, but that for which their Conscience is clear; and the warrant of their Conscience is the holy Word of God: and therefore the learned in singing the *Doxologie*, are perfectly assured that the same is grounded upon the infallible Word of God, or deduced from it by clear and good

good consequence, and they know that the *Doxologie* is of this nature; which reason of the strong is thus framed, whatsoever is clearly lawful from the light of Nature; and the Word of God, that to the religious Christian is lawful to do; but to sing glory to God is clear from the light of Nature, and from the holy Scriptures, therefore it is lawful for the religious Christian to do it. First, It is clear from the light of Nature, because many learned Pagans, who had no more but the light of Nature, did sing holy Hymns of praise to their gods; this is abundantly clear in Humane History, and undeniable. Secondly, The Holy Scriptures are full of it, especially the Book of the *Psalms*, commanding us to sing praises to God; now this proves infallibly the general, that it is lawful to sing glory to God: Which Conclusion being proven, I make up a second Reason, and takes the proven Conclusion for the Major; and I reason thus, It is unquestionably lawful to sing glory to God, I assume, God is Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; then it is unquestionably lawful to sing Glory to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and if any think themselves strong, and being under prejudice, are not satisfied with this reason, I would ask them if their Infant-Baptism was not an act of lawful Worship, and done in faith of the Minister that Baptized, and of their Parent that required and received that Sacrament for their use; In both which I judge the Minister consecrate and admini-

*Cum tenellis Christi Agnis, & in sermone iustitie imperitis ad ardua progredi non expediat at eruditis in Christo sortibus est abunde comperit doctrinam evangelicam de Christiani certitudine propria salutis a plurimis pessime abutam esse nam ut Pontificii Recedunt a veritate ex una part. ita Ecclesie reformatae pars maxima, sed pessima, recedunt a veritate ex alia parte, dum nullus non impiorum crepat usque ad insaniam ipsum esse certissimum de sua salute: proinde ad hujus veritatis exactiorem investigationem & in Verbo Dei trutinazione, professores Christianismi sunt primo dividendi in verè credentes ad salutem, & in reliquos profitentes fidem ore, sed non credentes corde, quibus tamen contingit fides dogmatica, historica, vel literalis sacrarum Scripturarum in qua fide Satanas praem omnibus impiis excellit, attamen vere credentibus solis, at non omnibus certitudo salutis contingit, itaque sunt subdividendi in fortes & infirmos, infirmis in fide certitudo salutis non contingit, quia ob defectum cognitionis Scripturarum non possunt reflectere in suos actus fidei & alia fidei, renuntiata, quae sunt Dei ordinaria media Christianum ad certitudinem salutis provehentia, & in particulari infirmus Christianus in cognitione puer nequit colligere suam certitudinem syllogistice, hocine quicunque crediderit in Christum salvabitur, at ego credo in Christum, ergo ego salvabor nam infirmus in fide licet possit dicere ego credo idque vere & sincere tamen non cum ista certitu-*

first the Sacrament lawfully, and their Parents lawfully received them from the Laver of Regeneration, and yet I would gladly know from these that are not content with singing the *Doxologie*, because it is not exprels in Scripture, that the Christian sing glory to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, why then do they not reject their Infant-baptism because it is not exprels in Scripture Baptize Infants, but well proven to be lawful by necessary consequence from Scripture, which with the universal Church we think a sufficient ground for Infant-baptism. And what is the cause that *Antipedobaptists* have fallen in that error, and separat from the true Church? Even because they were too deep in that opinion, that necessary consequence from Scripture is not sufficient warrand for an act of religious Worship, of which error ye would be aware, lest it draw you into other greater errors then you are aware of.

2. What exprels Scripture had *Rahab* to receive the Spies, conceal them, and send them away safely, *Joshua* 2. 9. &c. *Heb.* 11. 31. *Jam.* 2. 25. All which that she did in Faith, is proven clearly from these quoted Scriptures, then her faith was good, and acceptable to God, albeit only built on good consequences from Scripture.

3. I ask of you *John* who comes to Church, and Communicats, taking the Lords Supper, whether your worship be in faith, which I in charity suppose it is; but where

dine super quam possit fundari certitudo conclusionis, & sit cum conclusio sequatur debiliorem partem, infirmi conclusio non certo concludit ipsi certitudinem salutis, proinde solus fidelis fortis in fide certitudinem salutis adipiscitur, nec hi omnes nam non pauci in fide fortes veri; hodie incidunt in flagitium scandalosum conscientiam vastantem protinus, & moraliter, & judicialiter, besterna certitudo salutis evanescit quid quod alius non minus in fide fortis veri, incidit in deliquium solaminus hodie cum *Jobo*, quod non fuit causatum peccato flagitioso; sed ob alios fines; iusto, & Sancto Deo cognitos, & in Scholis Theologorum observatos: Quod ad Christianos non credentes ad salutem, est certo certius eorum nullum certitudinem salutis adipisci. Et tamen hos subdividimus in hypocritas Scripturarum sciolos, & profanos in flagitiis volutantes, harum uterque jactat certitudinem salutis; ad diverso modo, flagitiosus dum jactat certitudinem propria salutis, novit se mentiri, at hypocritarum multi asserunt & aequaliter gaudent in certitudine salutis, quorum error est presumptionis; nam quod ad minorem syllogismi (*Ego credo*) sibi ipsis imponunt, nam vere opinantur se credere, licet eorum fides non sit accepta à Deo ad salutem, proinde inferunt conclusionem ego salvabor aequaliter presumptionem, cum assumptione, qui hypocritæ in sua assumptione ego credo mentiuntur Logice, sed non Ethice.

*Christianis itaque sic divisib.*



Is your expresse warrand in your Bible, you *John*, such a man, come and worship, and take the Lords Supper as the pledge of your salvation? These words are not to be found in the whole Scripture, why then dare ye come to worship and take the holy Sacraments? I think ye will or should answer, because in the expresse Word of God there is a general invitation; *Come to me all ye that labour, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest*, Mat. 11. 28. From which gracious general invitation I suppose ye assume in sincere and good Conscience I *John* am heavy laden, and labours to be freed of my burden by all the good means appointed by God preparatory to that holy Sacrament, which if you can truly affirm in the sight of God, then I dare assure you in the Name of Jesus that your worshipping, and communicating is in faith, albeit you have not expresse warrand in your Bible for you such an one by name to communicate.

47, You *John* believes to be saved, but no expresse warrand have you in your Bible, that you *John* such a one shall be saved, yet I suppose with you in charity, your Act of Faith to be allowed, and accepted of God, and to be comfortable to your Soul, for I suppose it well grounded on the Word of God, His Promise, and Command, *whoever believes in Christ shall be saved*, John 3. 16. and John 6. 40. But I *John* such a one believe in Jesus Christ, therefore I *John* such a one shall be sav-

subdivisis in classes eorum pars multo minima sed tamen optima certitudinem proptie salutis acquirat, nempe solummodo fortes & in cognitione Scripturarum. Fide & Sanctificatione itaque ab hac certitudine remouentur non solum flagitiosi & hypocritae quin & Agni Christi tenelli qua tales quin & fortes in fide aut sub deliquio gratiae sanctificantis, aut gratiae solaminis.

His positis inter eruditos videtur hanc questionem posse agitari num sit possibile, aut saltem probabile Christianum posse esse certum de sua salute & eundem non esse certum de hac veritate, bonum est & expedit Christianum osallere Doxologiam Patri filio & Spiritui sancto, ratio dubitationis est hac, probauimus nullum Christianum habere certitudinem proptie salutis nisi in cognitione religiosa scripturarum, in fide, & sanctificatione fortem: at vix est verisimile hunc fortem christianum acquisisse certitudinem proptie salutis, quae veritas est difficillima acquiritu quia multum excedit lumen naturae, & solum fundatur in lumine gratiae, at haec veritas Deus est licite hymno glorificandus Pater, Filius, & Spiritus Sanctus haec propositio non solum fundatur in himnis scripturarum, & gratiae, sed etiam in lumine naturae, ut probatum est.

Alia ratio probans certitudinem salutis esse veritatem acquiritu difficiliorem quam eam praedictam de Doxologia haec est plurimi quibus nunquam contingit certitudo vera salutis quia impossibilis at ex eisdem non pauci qui callent sensum



ed, the General Promise is exprefs in the Word, but not your two following Acts of Faith builded thereon, and yet you will assume they are Acts of true Faith, and for the first of the two, it's truth is best known to your selves, who are alone privy to that heart secret of yours, 1 Cor. Chap. 2. 11. For all within the visible Church say, I believe in Christ, according to the Apostles Creed received by the universal Church, for an Act of true Faith, and yet a great part speak not truly, This is a sad, but sure Truth, but as truly as thou believes in Christ, it is assuredly as true thou shall be saved, then if I grant that your Act whereby you believe to be saved, is True Faith, and rightly believed by you, albeit it is not exprefs in In your Bible. then why shall not this be an Act of Faith, when a Christian believes it is lawfull to sing Glory to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, albeit these words be not exprefs in the Bible, altogether but deduced from the Scripture by infallible consequence, I could proceed further in this point, but because the Babes are not able to bear it, and the Learned are fully clear in this Truth, I shall not insist, and these who will not assent to the Truth, the defect is in themselves, and not in the Truth, for Children, so long as they are such, will think, speak and understand as Children, for which the strong Christian should not despise the Babes, but consider they were once Babes themselves, and on the other hand, the Children

*Scripturarum Literalem Historicum & dogmaticum, præcipue si in Philosophia sunt bene versati quamvis vel Hypocritæ, vel flagitiosi tamen hæc veritas, licet glorificare Deum Patrem, Filium & Spiritum Sanctum hymno facillime potest ab ijs comprehendî, quia Christiani millies milleni nec ad salutem credentes in Christum nec pii, tamen hæc duas veritates certo credunt scilicet licet Deum hymno glorificare & hanc assumptionem, Deus est Pater, Filius, & Spiritus Sanctus, & Simodo sint Philosophi nullatenus de conclusione dubitabunt, itaque possit mirum videri homines cognitionis fidei pietatis, & certitudinis propriæ salutis multum iactantes & attamen eisdem quasi sit mysterium incomprehensibile an sit licitum (vel expediens saltem) Deum Patrem, Filium & Spiritum Sanctum hymno glorificare: dubitantes nec mirum videatur obiectum fidei iustificantis, & de sua salute Christiani certissimi, & hypocritæ dogmaticè solum credentis, & de sua salute incerti idem esse nempe Deum Patrem, Filium, & Spiritum Sanctum; nam iustificatus credit in Deum toto corde, Patrem, Filium & Spiritum Sanctum, & in Christum Θεωγονον sibi salvatorem, at hypocrita credit esse Deum eumque esse Patrem, Filium, & Spiritum Sanctum, & Scripturas Dei Verbum esse veras, at neutiquam credit in Deum Patrem, Filium, & Spiritum Sanctum, & in Christum salvatorem fidei iustificante cor purificante, renovante, & ipsum Deo in Christo vinculo Spiritus Sancti in Eternum uniente hypocritæ fides est*

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should

should not presume, nor overwean *more speculativa in cerebro fluctu-*  
 themselves, nor judge uncharitably *ans at credentis ad salutem in corde*  
 of the strong, but that they sing *radicata pitque fiducialis & practi-*  
 the Doxology in Faith; ground- *ca.*  
 ed on a strong Scriptural Confe-

quence, as when the weak Christian takes his Sacrament, and I request the weak Christian to think soberly of himself; when David a Man according to Gods own heart, said in sincerity, Psalm 131. 2. I have quiered my self as a child that is weaned of his mother, and if ye will ask wherein he so behaved, he tells you himself he did not aspire to things too high for him. If every Christian would do so, there would be more peace in the Church.

## CHAP. XI.

*The Reasons why the General Assembly was not in power to lay aside the Doxology, proving their great reluctancy to their own deed, with several other circumstances alleviating the same.*

**I**N this Chapter, we are to answer the Grand Objection, to wit, That the singing of the Doxology in the publick worship of God, was laid aside by the Generall Assembly of this Church, Anno Dom. 1649. To this my first answer is, that Assembly hath fourty two Sections mentioned in the Index of the imprinted Acts thereof, but the laying aside of the Doxology is not mentioned in the Printed Acts of that Assembly, nor yet in the Index of the Imprinted Acts, therefore, seeing there is no mention in the Register of the Church, to prove to Posterity, that the Doxology was laid aside, it may put some to demurr in that affair, seeing there is no legal proof of it extant. 2dly. I answer, though the laying aside of the Doxology was *res gesta*, yet seeing there is not a word of it in the Register of the Church, the laying of it aside, will come under the Notion of an unwritten Tradition to Posterity, 3dly. I answer, That it is to be considered whether or not the Generall Assembly was *in potestate*, and had lawfull power to lay aside the Doxology, for in their National Covenant, they gave their Religion as reformed, at the first expelling of Idolatry, and was Ratified in Parliament, in Anno Dom. 1560. And it's Confession of Faith to be Christs true and perfect Religion, that they shal adhere to it all their dayes, to which they bind themselves with Solemn and fearfull Curtes; but so it is, That at the said Reformation, in the Liturgy then appointed, and Printed, at the beginning of the Psalm Book, *Glory to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, as it was in the beginning, is now, and aye shall last,* is extant in

In Print; yea, in that Psalm Book of the Church of Scotland of the old Edition, there is great variety of the Meeter Poeties, and lest any of them having their diverse Tune should want the Doxology sung at the close of it, each of these diverse Poeties have a diverse Doxology one in substance with the ordinar Doxology, but differing in some words, being framed to be sung according to the particular musical Tunes, all which Doxologies were in use in the Church of Scotland after the Reformation, which Book is yet extant Printed at *Aberdeen cum privilegio*, in *Anno Dom. 1638*. So that the National Covenant compared with our first Reformation engageth us in all Scotland, not to quite the Doxology, under the pain of perjury; as for that fore-said Liturgy of Scotland, which was Printed, and bound in with the Psalm Book, it was drawn up by the General Assembly, *Anno Dom. 1560. and 1565 and 1567*.

The Fourth Answer, The General Assembly, 1639. *August 30*. Which day, that Assembly hath enacted, thus. *The General Assembly considering, that the intended Reformation being recovered, may be established; Ordains, that no Innovation, which may disturbe the peace of the Church, and make division, be suddenly proponed, or enacted, but so as the motion be first communicat to the severall Synods, Presbyteries, and Churches, that the matter may be approved by all at home, and Commissioners may come well prepared, unanimously to conclude with settled deliberation upon these points, in the general Assembly: Which Act of Assembly, as it was prudently made, so accordingly practised thereafter, for in the General Assembly, Anno D. m. 1642. August 6. There are four Overtures Printed with the Acts of that Assembly to be advised by Presbyters against the next Assembly; So that his laudable Act was carefully obeyed in other things, but not so in laying aside the Doxology: For it was done abruptly, without the knowledge, or advertisement of particular Churches, Presbyteries or Synods, who should have been acquainted before, and canvassed the matter, before any thing had been determin'd in the General Assembly anent the Doxology, and the laying of it aside, which was an innovation suddenly proponed, and instantly passed to the discomforming division of themselves from all transmarin Protestants, yea, and from the universal Church.*

*Fifthly, In the Solemn League and Covenant of Scotland and Eng'land, approved by the General Assembly of Scotland, Anno. Dom. 1643. August 17. In the said League and Covenant, with hands lifted up to the most high God, they swear sincerely, and constantly to endeavour the preservation of the Reformed Religion in the Church of Scotland in Worship (but then the Church of Scotland in their Worship did sing the Doxology,) to endeavour the Reformation of Religion in England and Ireland in Worship, &c. according to the Example of the*

best Reformed Churches, but then, and to this day the best Reformed Churches did use, and still use the Doxology in the Worship of God, as is to be seen in the particular Psalm Books, in *Helvetia*, *Geneva*, *France* and *Holland*, &c. Here in the Solemn League and Covenant, are two ties on the Covenanters in both Nations to use the Doxology.

*Sixthly*, The same General Assembly, *Anno Dom. 1643*. After their approbation of the League and Covenant, in their Answer to the Synod of Divines in *England*. *August 19* Write thus, *That you may be more closely united to the best Reformed Churches in worship*, &c. But so it was, that *Scotland*, and the best Reformed Churches, did then, and to this day use the Doxology, and in another Letter of the said Assembly, to the Parliament of *England*, they write thus, *That the Purpose, and End of the League and Covenant, is, for settling, and holding fast of unity and uniformity betwixt the Churches of this Island, and the best Reformed Churches beyond Sea*; but all these Churches beyond Seas, did then, and still does to this day sing the Doxology, then surely the Church of *Scotland*, even after their taking the League and Covenant, as it did tie them to keep the Doxology, so they sincerely purposed to keep it, and their practice was conform.

*Seventhly* The General Assembly, *Anno Dom. 1645. Feb. 3. post merid. Sess. 6*. By their Act, they establish the putting in execution the Directory notwithstanding, in the close of that Act, they dissent from *England* expressly in two particulars, anent the manner of giving the Lords Supper. As also *Sess. 16*. Of that Assembly, they freely dissent from the *Westminster Synod*. in other two particulars, as also, they provide, that this shall be no prejudice to the Order and Practice of this Church, in such particulars as are appointed by the Books of Discipline and Acts of General Assemblies, and are not otherwise ordered and appointed in the Directory: And this Act is not only to be found Printed in the General Assembly, *Anno 1645* But also the said Directory was Printed at *Edinburgh*, in the said Year, by Order both of Church and State, and the foresaid Act of the General Assembly of *Scotland* Printed, and prefixed to it.

Now among these particulars, in which the Church of *Scotland* preserveth her Right, and protests timously, notwithstanding the Directory, and wherein the Directory hath not appointed otherways, the singing of the Doxology, and the ordinar manner of Blessing the Lords People, at the close of the Publick Worship are two; for neither of which are particularly ordered in the Directory, contrarily, as for the Doxology, no mention to sing it, or not to sing it. 2dly. For the blessing of the Congregation, these are their Words, *Let the Minister dismiss the Congregation with a solemn blessing*. but no particular word of a Directory, mentioning either the blessing in the Old Testa-

Testament, Numb. 6. 24, 25. Or in the New Testament, 2 Corinth. 13. 14. As they are both menti ned in their exprefs words, in our Scots Lyrurgy, at our Reformation; pag. 29 As also the said Scots Lyrurgy hath the Doxology Printed in the Psalm Book, so that both from the National Covenant, and Solemn League and Covenant from many Acts of General Assemblies, and Letters of the said Assembly, It is without doubt, and notour, that the Church of Scotland, when they la d aside the Doxology, were no wayes in power to do it, but on the contrare, by both Covenants, and many other previous Oaths of their own, oblidged still to retain it, and not by quitting of it, so far as to have made a Schism from the Reformed Churches, with which they had Solemnly sworn to keep Union in Worshlp; but beside all these Tyes of their own Vowes and Promises willingly taken by themselves, which does denude them of all Liberty and Power, to lay aside the Doxology.

I bring this Reason, to wit, As the General Assembly of this Church did bind up their own hands from laying aside the Doxology, by both Covenants, and many Acts of General Assemblies beside, so there are Reasons brought from the substance of their deed to invalidat the same, as First, there is a Rule in the Word of God, *whether ye eat, or ye drink, do all to the glory of God*, Then every Church Act should be done to the Glory of God, then the tenor of this Church Act must come to this, for the Glory of God, we lay aside singing Glory to God Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, this is a hard saying, and like a Paradox, *For he that offereth praise, glorifyeth me*, Psalm 50 13.

2dly. Consider that the Almighty can, and does make Lawes to His Creature, and His Will and infinit Goodnesse is a sufficient Reason to Him, *stat pro ratione voluntas*, but Men, both in Church and State, they and their Laws both are subject to Censure, and control of the Supreme Law-giver, and therefore Mens Laws ordinarily have a Rational Narrative on which they are founded for all good Laws, are founded upon good Reasons and Reasonable Men should be led by reasonable Laws, especially when they are invalidating one former Law, or Decree. not out of use, or forgotten; but used for many Years, with approbation, yea, even to that very hour: Then this Law required a very grave and weighty Narrative, but the Act for laying aside the Doxology, had no such Rational Narrative, and in so far, it is invalidat, from having the essentiall of an Act, for it is like, they could not have a rational Narrative for it, therefore, it was the prudency of the General Assembly, to bury in silence both the Act, and it's Narrative; This shews their unwillingness to the thing, and therefore I hope there may the rather an Act of Oblivion, or rescissory passe upon their Imprinted Act.

Thirdly, We challenge the Roman Church, that they learn too much to



to unwritten Traditions, but I fear they may retort the Argument upon us, that some of the Reformed Church, adhere too much to unwritten Tradition, for the laying aside of the singing of the Doxology, is not in the Word of God, nor in any Act of the Church, and therefore, if there be any unwritten Tradition, owned by the Reformed Church, this must be it; For why, some people make as much din, and reluctance, to sing the Doxology, as some of the Roman Church does, for keeping of their unwritten Traditions.

4. No particular Church in this or that Kingdom hath power to change any thing in the Publick Worship of God without the consent of the Supreme Civil Magistrate; I humbly note at this, for it is the Doctrine of the Church of Geneva, (a) who also require the

consent of the flock, as needful, which was granted by the General Assembly of Scotland, 1639. and yet in laying aside the Doxologie without the fore-knowledge or consent of their flocks, they went contrary to their own Act, and also contrary to the Canon of the Church of Geneva, for the Church of Geneva very orderly requires the consent of the Magistrate, and

(a) *Theses Genev. Bezae. Anno Dom. 1586. cap. 84. Tit. 18. harum denique legum & statutarum & tollendarum potestas ordinaria & legitima nequit a pastoris unius arbitrio neque a solius alicujus Presbyterii judicio pendere sed accedente Christiani Magistratus consensu & auctoritate cum denique & comprobante grege ista vel poni vel aboleri debent.*

his Authority to any such innovation, but so it was that the consent of the Magistrate, so far as we can learn, was not at all required to the laying aside of the Doxologie, and far less was it obtained. And if that Act of the General Assembly, 1649 August 30. had been obeyed, to wit, that the laying aside of the Doxologie had first been debated in Synods and Presbyteries, before it had been presented to the General Assembly, 1649 (considering the many reasons which I have brought, which judicious Presbyters would have made use of) It is very probable to me that the General Assembly foresaid had retained the Doxologie, notwithstanding of some in England who desired to lay it aside, and so they had dissented in the matter of the Doxologie from these in England, as well as they dissented from them in other particulars of far less moment, notwithstanding they so much wished union.

5. Having proven by many reasons the invalidity of laying aside the Doxologie, yet because some weak Christians have been ready to think that the General Assembly in the year, 1649 did lay aside the Doxologie in the Publick Worship of God, because they thought it unlawful to use it: For answer, it is a very uncharitable thought to judge of any Minister of the Gospel, and such as were members of the General Assembly, or these Divines in England, that they were so grossely



ly ignorant as to think the singing of the *Doxologie* unlawful. 2: That the General Assembly not only thought it not unlawful ( for then they would have laid it aside willingly, and registrat their deed in the Book of their General Assemblies, to deterr all others from singing the *Doxologie*; but if they left no word of it in their Register, it was because in their prudence they would not black Paper with it, far less Print it to be read by Posterity, being a deed in which they did not glory; but to the which, if I may say, they were compelled, as St. Paul speaks of himself in another case, 2 Cor. 12. 11. by the importunity of these in England, and that they might upon after considerations re-assume the *Doxologie* the more easily, that there was nothing in the Register against it.

6. That the General Assembly, Anno Dom. 1649. did not reject the *Doxologie*, as unlawful is thus proven; some leading Ministers who were upon the secrets of that Assembly, did hereafter without scruple sing the *Doxologie* in Family Worship, acknowledging that the Assembly did only lay it aside in Publick Worship, to please some Brethrens desire in England, but the laying of it aside in Families was not intended by the Synod.

7. When the Kings Majesty returned home, and Church affairs were settled, and the *Doxologie* with his Majesties express consent re-assumed, and put in practice again, then these Ministers who were present in that Assembly, 1649. and the rest of the Ministers in Scotland, who had all submitted for laying it aside for a time, lest they should seem contentious, did more willingly re-assume it, then they laid it aside.

8. These aged Ministers who are yet alive, ( for it is now 33. years past ) can testify, that that General Assembly, 1649 were far from any scruple, or thoughts of judging that the *Doxologie* was unlawful.

9. In the General Assembly, 1645. Sess. 15. they enact, that the Ministers bowing in the Pulpit ( although a lawful custome in this Church ) be hereafter laid aside, for satisfaction of the desires of the Reverend Divines of the Synod of England, and for uniformity with that Church to much endeared to us: that then the General Assembly declare their bowing in the Pulpit a lawful custome, then much more did they think so of the *Doxologie*, for the singing of the *Doxologie* is of much moment, it being occasioned upon a most weighty consideration, to wit the strengthening of Christians against the damnable heresie of the *Arian*, which heresie was not only damning, but also these Hereticks activity, and bloody cruelty ( when they got power in their hands ) did threaten the utter subversion of the true faith of the Church of Christ, therefore the universal Church spread to the ends of the earth, have ever since unanimously kept the practice of the *Doxologie*.

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8. Their laying aside of the *Doxologie* would appear not to have been done cordially, but because of the importunity of these in *England*, for albeit they had received the Directory, *Anno Dom.* 1643. at which time these in *England* left the *Doxologie*, who had imbraced the Directory; yet for all that importunity from *England*, the General Assembly of *Scotland* did not lay aside the *Doxologie* until *August*, 1649. and when it was mentioned by the Moderator of the General Assembly to be laid aside, Mr. *David Calderwood*, an aged man, a Minister of great experience, and of unquestionable integrity, as to these times, spoke to the hearing of the whole Synod, Moderator, I intreat that the *Doxologie* be not laid aside, for I hope to sing it in Heaven, to which speech he received no satisfactory answer; and I doubt not but many in that Synod by their silence did approve his saying, as a sound and seasonable testimony in favours of the *Doxologie*; and I do not remember that the *Doxologie* was laid aside by a formal suffrage of the whole Synod, by calling of the Roll; only some next the Moderator gave their consent: and howsoever, the not Registering of this deed cannot be imputed to the sloath of their Clerk; for these who were acquaint with these times know well that they were not sloathful in business, but fervent in spirit. But it seems strange to me that some in the General Assembly of *Scotland* in that year, 1649. could have so strong hopes of a comfortable union with *England* in matter of Religion, and upon that account to lay aside the *Doxologie* to please them, when the General Assembly, *Anno* 1648. *Seff.* 21. complains at length of the perfidie of many *Sectaries* in *England*, who had once with *Scotland* taken the League and Covenant, and now had broken it in all its six Articles, and were hinderers of the work of Reformation in *England*; and the General Assembly, *Anno* 1649. *Seff.* 27. writ, that now the *Sectaries* in *England* were the prevailing party, who had subverted the Government, and appointed a vast toleration in *England*.

As for these Brethren in *England* who requested the General Assembly in *Scotland* to lay aside the singing of the *Doxologie*, no doubt they had taken the League and Covenant, and on this account are called Brethren; but in that Covenant they did solemnly vow and swear to Almighty God to reform Religion according to the best reformed Churches; but all the reformed Churches have still retained the *Doxologie*, why then did not these Brethren in *England* fear that Oath, the mark of the truly godly, *Ecc.* 9. 2. And if any would thus excuse them, that they were perswaded by such strong reasons as they thought liberate them from their Oath, in regard of singing the *Doxologie*, I answer, granting that it is possible they had such thoughts, as may be in charity supposed: To which I reply, If they had, as they thought, such strong reasons convincing themselves, then they were bound to impart that new and rare light unknown to the universal Church for  
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more then 1300. years, they should have imparted that spiritual gift, and not hid that talent of knowledge in their Napkin, nor set their Candle under a Bushel, but on a Candlestick, to give light to all the house, not only of the reformed, but even of the universal Church.

2. It may be thought that they were obliged to clear themselves of giving offence in separating from the Reformed Churches, contrary to their Covenant, and quitting the Doxologie without so much as rendering one reason for their making a breach from the reformed Churches in their uniformity in Worship; which they did swear in their Covenant.

I am also sorry that with their quitting of the Doxologie, these in England did also quite both the solemn blessings in the Old and New Testament which the Reformed Church useth in the closing of the publick Worship that they would neither give God his due, nor his people; nor him his solemn glory, nor them their solemn blessing, and so they have not left a blessing behind them, and it is like their way hath not been the more blessed in their deed: for as their laying aside of the Apostolick blessing, 2 Cor 13, 14. (which Text the universal Church taketh for one of the chief Texts in the Word of God for proving the great fundamental point of faith of the Sacred Trinity) So the universal Church had made use of the Doxologie these many hundred years bygone, as a strong preservative against seducing of people to error anent the Trinity.

As for the General Assembly of Scotland, as they piously, and prudently, in these unsettled and reeling times, retained both the blessings of the Old and New Testament in their Publick Worship, with the rest of the reformed Churches: So it was a good presage that in the Lords good time they would re-assume and sing glory to the blessed Trinity with the rest of the reformed and universal Church, as now they do at this day, for which we give glory to the blessed Trinity.

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C H A P. XII.

*That invalid Scruple answered, because the Doxologie is not to be found altogether in one place of Scripture, and the conveniency of singing it proven.*

**T**He Apostle Paul as a good Pastor professeth he became *all things to all men, that by all means he might save some*, 1 Cor. 9. 22. So I am informed that some Christians weak in knowledge, because the General Assembly for a time did lay aside the Doxologie, therefore they in an ignorant mistake thought it unlawful to be sung; and they

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are promoted in that error upon this weak reason, because the Doxologie is not express in continued Scriptures, as the Psalms of David are: I answer, first, It a Preacher whom they like well Preach, or Pray, or Praise God in Prose, or without a Song, although neither of these three, their Sermon, Prayer, or Praise, be express Scripture, but only according to Scripture (and I heartily wish it be alwayes so) then without all scruple they joyn in these as parts of Gods Worship, when neither that Sermon, Prayer, or Praise is the express Word of God; but if we praise God with a Tone, or Song, it must either be in the Psalms of David, or else it is an abomination to them: But doth not the Apostle command to praise God in Psalms, Hymns, and spiritual Songs, Eph. 5. 19. In which place the Learned dare not exclude any Hymn, or spiritual Song in Scripture, and we have proven already the Doxologie to be of this nature.

2. I answer, whereas they say nothing should be sung in Publick Worship but express Scripture, then let them be pleased to learn this truth, that the Psalms which they sing in Meeter or Verse, are but a Paraphrase, or short Commentary upon the Scripture. for no Church nor Divine rejects the express Word of God, but for Paraphrase it is ordinary to reject one, and authorize another, as the Church finds expedient; and thus the General Assembly of Scotland rejected the old Paraphrase of the Psalms, as not so fit as need were in some things; and caused make a new Paraphrase in Meeter, and authorized it to be used in Churches, therefore no Paraphrase is the express and pure Word of God, so they are in a mistake singing an imperfect Commentary of mans making when they think they are singing the pure Word of God, and yet you sing it, without scruple of Conscience; then I reason that any judicious Christian understanding that all the parts of the Doxologie are either express Scripture, or so infallible Divine fundamental and saving truth, that they have been received without scruple or contradiction these 1300. years by the universal Church; so that all that time not one Christian did carp at any one word of the Doxologie; but as for the Paraphrase in Meeter upon the Psalms, as that old is rejected for its faults, so some do object and carp at some words and lines in the new Paraphrase, which ye sing without scruple; so that by consequence a learned and judicious Christian will sing the Doxologie with more clearness and contentment then some lines of the new Paraphrase, although I think that last Paraphrase any defect in it is compatible to the peaceable and moderate Christian; for this I write, not that any should reject the late Paraphrase, but that they who accept of the Paraphrase do not despise or reject the Doxologie.

3. I answer, In our Psalm Books in Scotland, printed shortly after the Reformation from Popery, we also printed with the Psalms some spiritual Songs and holy Hymns, with liberty to sing them in the Church;

So the Church of *Geneva*, reformed Church of *France*, and the Church of *Belgia*, have printed together with their Psalms of *David* many Scriptural Songs and holy Hymns, and have authorized them to be sung in the publick Worship of God, with the Lords Prayer. Ten Commandments, and the Apostolick Creed, all turned in Meter, and sung in the Church; and dare any in *Britain*, who own the name of Protestant, condemn this practice of the reformed Churches beyond Seas, without the deserved reproof of Ignorance, Pride and Perverseness; therefore Mr. *Baxter* in his *Method of Peace of Conscience*, pag. 411. writes thus, In my weak judgment, if Hymns and Psalms of Praise were new invented as fit for the state of the Gospel Church and Worship, to laud the Redeemer come in the Flesh, as expressly as the work of Grace is now express: As *David's* Psalms were fitted to the former state and infancy of the Church, and more obscure Revelations of the Mediator and His Grace, It would be no sinful humane invention, or addition, nor any more want warrand then our inventing the form and words of every Sermon we preach, or every Prayer that we make, or any Catechism, or Confession of Faith; nay, it seems of so great usefulness, as is next to a necessity, and if there be any convenient parcels of the ancient Church that are fitted to this use, they should deservedly be preferred, for doubts, if Gods usual solemn Worship on the Lords days were fitted and directed to a pleasant delightful praising way, it would do very much to frame the spirits of Christians to joyfulness, thankfulness, and delight in God, than which there is no greater care for the doubtful, pensive, and self-tormenting frame of some Christians: O try this Christians, at the request of one who is moved by God to importune you to it. *Isa.* 58. 14.

*Thou shalt delight thy self in the Lord*, compare this with *Zeph.* 3. 17. *The Lord will rejoice over thee with joy, he will rest in his love, he will rejoice over thee with singing.*

If it be objected that the Doxology is defective, because it expresseth not the unity of the Essence in the Godhead with the Trinity of the Persons, to wit, that we do not express glory to God Father, Son, and Holy Ghost? to which I answer, first, That it is beyond all question, that these three Persons Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, are one glorious God, and so all true Christians from the rising of the Sun to its



going down, do firmly believe and unanimously profess, therefore to sing it after that manner, no doubt were Orthodox; then ye will urge, why was it not so appointed at first to be sung in Churches? for answer to which question, I perceive that the *Westminster Synod* in their Directory, *Anno Dom. 1645.* for Baptism, have appointed the Sacrament of Baptism to be administrate in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, without adding one word more, albeit they did well know and believe that these three are one God, which no doubt they have done, following clost to the example of that great cloud of Witnesses, to wit, the Universal, and particularly the reformed Churches, lest otherwise they had presumed to teach our Saviour, who is the wisdom of the Father, to speak better and more full Divinity.

And this leads us to the chief Answer, to wit, Why the Doxology does not exprels the unity of the divine Essence with the Trinity of Persons, even becauie these ancient Doctors of the Church and Apostolick Men in their holy and due reverence given to our Saviours words, when he appointed Christian Baptism, baptizing them in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; to the Doxology would neither add nor alter from that divine Pattern, and accordingly *Basil* the great writes, *Epist. 78.* We must as we have received, even so Baptize, and as we Baptize, even so Believe, and as we Believe, even so give Glory. As for the *Arian*, about the Year of Christ 360. in the Cathedral Church of *Antioch*, the *Arians* singing the Doxology, were observed to change the words appointed by our Saviour in Christian Baptism, and instead of singing Glory to the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost, did sing Glory to the Father, by the Son, in the Holy Ghost, which presumptuous change, the Orthodox Church did condemn, as flowing from an Antichristian heart, inspl-

*Ecclesia antiqua fidem suam in tres personas divinas aequales ejusdemque trinitatis Doxologiam super Christi verbis baptismi instituentis accuratius fundarunt patres concilij Constantinop. secundæ œcumen. & ab Ecclesia universali in hunc diem approbati mittunt libellum synodicum Romam ad Damasum aliosque Episcopos ibidem convocatos in quo exhibent fidei suæ de Trinitate confessionem καὶ ακολουθοῦν τῷ βαπτισματι, & consentaneam baptismati καὶ διδασκῶσαν ἡμᾶς πιστεῖν εἰς τὸ οὐκ οὐτὰρ τῷ πατρὶ καὶ τῷ υἱῷ καὶ τῷ πνεύματι & αὐτῷ, Theodoret. Hist. Eccles. lib. 5. cap. 9. & Nazianzen his contemporandus oratione 32. Anno Dom. 381. πίστευομεν εἰς πατέρα καὶ υἱόν καὶ πνεῦμα ἅγιον ὁμοῖον τε καὶ ὁμοδόξα εἰς καὶ τὸ βαπτισμα τῇ τελευτῇ εἶναι, & idem Nazianze Oratione 6. de Spiritu Sancto προσκύνειν πατέρα καὶ υἱόν καὶ πνεῦμα ἅγιον τῇ μιᾷ θεότητι τε καὶ δυνάμει ὅτι αὐτῷ πάσα δόξα ἴσῃ καὶ & εἰς ἡς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων, ἀμήν.*

*Quod ad Arianorum perversam ac hæreticam Doxologiam corruptionem*

red from Hell, yet pretending somewhat of an Angel of Light, for their heretical Spirit was seen through their Mask, in that they did not keep fast the form of sound words, 2 Tim. 1. 13

Others object, To oblige Christians to sing the Doxology, is to take away their Christian liberty, who should have it still in their option to sing it or not sing it when they please? I answer, God never appointed Christian Liberty to warrant disorderly Confusion, which God disowneth; for according to this Objection, in a Church Meeting, there is one half at such a Diet that will not sing the Doxology, because of their Christian Liberty, and the other half will sing it at that same time because of Christian Liberty; and then who will deny this to be horrid and scandalous Confusion, very dishonourable to the God of all Glory, who is not the Author of Confusion, 1 Cor. 4. 33. and hath commanded all things to be done decently and in order; and therefore hath given power to His Church to appoint such and such things to be done decently and in order, as is clear in Calvin's words.

If it be objected to the Christians, to sing the Doxology so often, to wit, once at least each dyer of Publick Worship, is to make an Idol of it, I answer that defect, they who lay any weight on this Objection, it is of knowledge, to wit, That the frequent practising of any lawful Duty, in obedience to lawful Authority, is to make an Idol of it, Deut. 6. v. 7, 8, 9. The Lord Commands Parents to teach His Word diligently to the Children, when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, when thou liest down, and when thou risest up, &c. and inculcates, Deut. 11. v. 18, 19, 20. Does here the Lord command to make an Idol of the Word, Psal. 1. 12. Blessed is the man that meditates in the law of the Lord day and night, is that, to make an Idol of Gods Law, 1 Thess. 5. 17. Pray without ceasing, is to make an Idol of Prayer, then to sing the Doxology at the close of the Psalm, does not make an Idol of it, it being done to the Glory of God, and in obedience to lawfull Authority, and so for conscience sake. 2. Answer, It is not the frequency of the Action, that makes it Idolatrous, but trusting in the Action, although never so lawfull, and albeit, but once done; if a covetous worldling find a rich Treasure, he makes it his Idol; the first moment, so he who would give the half of his goods to the

ab Ecclesia Orthodoxa damnatam consule, Theodoretum Hist. Eccl. lib. 2. cap. 24. ex Athanasio.

Si Ecclesie incolumitati bene prospectum volumus diligenter omnino curandum est ut diligenter omnia secundum ordinem fiant, ut cum in hominum moribus tanta insit diversitas, tanta in animis varietas, tanta in ingeniis judicijque pugna, neque politia ulla firma est nisi certis legibus constituta, nec nisi statuta quedam forma servari ritus quispiam potest, Institur. lib. 4. cap. 10. §. 27.

the poor at one dell, and trust in it, as a sufficient price to buy therewith the Glory of Heaven, hath in so doing committed Idolatry 3. Answer, A Christian may abuse any Lawful Duty, by trusting in it, and so idolize it, but it will not follow, that therefore such a Duty is unlawfull in it self, as to give Alms to the Poor, &c. and therefore should not be commanded, because it may be abused. 4. Answer, Trusting in any Duty is a sin of the heart, which man cannot see in his neighbour, and so hath neither ability to judge, nor yet Authority. 5. Answer, Be aware that thou who pretends Christian Liberty, and therefore refuses to sing the Doxology, or else under pretence of fear to Idolize it, see thou make not an Idol of thy Christian Liberty, or of thy panick fear of Idolizing the Duty, for in this condition, the Proverb is made true, *The fear of a man causeth a snare*, Prov. 29. v. 25. And that thou makes an Idol of thy pretended liberty of Conscience, or pretended fears of the Idolizing the commanded Duty, is thus proven, that whatsoever a man prefers to his obedience to God, that he Idolizeth, but the disorderly Christian prefers the maintaining of his Christian Liberty, or pretended fear of Idolizing to the Duty of his obedience to God, therefore he Idolizeth his Christian Liberty, and pretended fear of Idolizing, for God commands him to obey Superiour Powers in things Lawful, and therefore in particular to sing the Doxology, and all his answer is, his Christian Liberty, or fear of Idolizing forbid him to sing it, and so he may shake of all obedience to God and Man, under pretence of Idolizing the Duty.

Some say, they will not sing the Doxology, because the Bishops brought it in: First Answer, This Reason is invalid; for the singing of the Doxology being proven, to be a good and lawfull Deed, will ye abstain from a good Duty, because he whom you suppose to be your enemy, advises you to do it: This conceit involves you in a snare of your own making. If your enemy, to ensnare you, bid you fear God, will you not do it? I hope you will say you will do it, notwithstanding then, abstain not from a good Duty in contempt of any man.

2dly. Do the lawfull Duty, least your Schism, and refusing give offence, I will ask you, Are you lesse obliged to sing the Doxology then our Saviour was obliged to pay Tribute, but He payed Tribute, least He should offend, *Matth. 17. verse last.*

3dly. The word of God commands, *if thy enemy hunger, give him meat*, and does not the same Lord by infallible consequence command thee to take his meat, where he offers it, thou standing in great need of it: Then let it be supposed, that providence put you in such extremity, that ye are at the point of death for hunger, and the Bishop in charity, at the Lords command offers you Meat, although you account him your enemy, you are bound in Conscience before God to take his advise, and Meat both; beware to say you would refuse it; for

for that would not help, but weaken your cause, For if you in pride refuse his meat offered, ye are your own murderer, and being a self-murderer, you kill both your Soul, and your Body, therefore I hope having pondered your twofold danger of Soul and Body, you will grant to take the Bishops Meat, for your own good, and look on him as one sent of God for your good in that strait, then ye will grant its lawfull for you to obey the Bishops advise.

4thly. If the Bishop shall recommend it to your Paroch Pasture, who hath the charge of your Soul to recommend it to each Family, to have Family Worship, would you cease from the Duty, because it came of the Bishop, I think you would not; and that because you had a higher warrant then the Bishop, that made you to obey, even the God of Heaven: Then although ye look not to the Bishops desire, to sing the Doxology, obey the command of God, to glorifie him with all the Powers of the Soul, and Members of the Body, which he gave you to glorifie him with them; and if the Bishop exhort you to walk in the way to Heaven, will you refuse to do it? and I will assure you, in the Name of Jesus Christ the great Bishop of our Souls, before whose Judgement Seat we must all appear, that notwithstanding your sinfull contempt of Bishops, in that day you shall see many Bishops who had been Ma-tyrs. Confessors, burning and shining Lights, Sons of Thunder, and Consolation, standing in that day on the right hand of Jesus Christ, with their flocks, their Crown and joy, will you refuse to stand on Christs right hand, because many Bishops will be there, or rather, will ye not be glad to back the Bishop in his way to glory, Al! then your old new light will be buried in Eternal Oblivion, and the Father of Lights will give you an new and eternal Light, to wit, that Bishops, which in your Error you misjudged, as going to hell, then ye will know assuredly they were going to Heaven on better grounded Faith then you, ( your scruples with which you troubled your selves, and the place in the World wherein you lived, will be all cleared, then your hard thoughts that you entertained of Bishops, and many other Christians, better then your selves, will be blotted out of your judgement, to all Eternity, and if Mr. Calderwoods hopes do not fail him, you will sing the Doxology in Heaven, with the Bishops: But I charge you, who are not the Lambs of Christ, and truly regenerat, that ye presume not to claim to this word, for it is none of yours, but the Childrens Bread.

5thly. Why do ye pretend your disgust of the Bishops, to be the cause of your refusing to sing the Doxology, did you not refuse to sing it before they were Re-established, and that because the General Assembly laid it aside, whom ye obeyed, then ye refused to sing it before they returned, and if they had not returned, would you have resumed it, I think you will not say it: Then if the Bishops had not returned still to this day you would have refused to sing it.

6thly.

6thly. I will give you better Information, ye with the rest of all this Kirk, are desired to reassume the Doxology, by Authority of the King's Majesty, for ye know it is the will of God in His Word, to invest the King with a power to restore the decayes of Religion, when they happen, and so did the good Kings of Judah, Asah, Jehosaphat, and Josiah; and accordingly our Kings Majesty, being, by the King of kings wonderfully and mercifully restored to his Crowns and Scepters, according to his duty of thankfulness, and Authority from the Lord given to Him, He perceiving that the Doxology was laid aside, in a time of confusion, when there was no King in Israel, even that part of the Kirk's publick Worship, wherein we not only agree with the universall, but more especially, with the Reformed Kirks; Therefore, seeing all the Reformed Churches with the Universall retained the Doxology, and the General Assembly of Scotland laid it aside, when they were not in power to do it, therefore the Kings Majesty, by His Authority, wisely, and piously recommended the reassuming of the Doxology, therefore in refusing to sing the Doxology, ye disobey the King in that which is lawfull and right, therefore my request is to you to fear God and Honour the King, by singing the Doxology, and thereby you shall first honour God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and then your King, for albeit, at the casting off the Yoke of the Popes usurped Power, some of the Reformed Kirks did quite the Government of the Kirk by Episcopacy, yet none of these Kirks did ever affirm, that Monarchy, or Kingly Government was unlawfull, no, nor yet Episcopacy, for albeit some of them quite Episcopall Government, because they had not Rents to sustain them, yet they granted the Government to be lawfull. I have more to writ upon this Point, but it is not for the Babes, who have need of Milk and not of strong Meat.

There remains one doubt to be answered: because the Apostle Paul

1 Cor. 6. 12. (a) Hath a distinction, All things are lawfull for me, but all things are not expedient? therefore some may say according to this distinction, albeit the singing of the Doxology be lawfull for a Christian, yet it will not follow, that it is expedient to sing it, for answer, as we have proven by

many Arguments the lawfulness to sing it, so we shall clear the expediency which can be best cleared from the Holy Scriptures, therefore, 1 Cor. 10. 28. The Apostle says, All things are lawfull for me, but all things edifie not. The Greek word, which is rendered expedient, may be rendered profitable, or conducting, that is, for the Christians

(a) οὐ παντες Beza reddit conduens Pastor spiritualiter utile hoc verbum invenitur, John 16. 7. 1 Cor. 10. 33. 1 Cor. 12. 7. Heb. 12. 10. Anil. medul. Theolog. lib. 2. 6. 16. res media dicitur expedire cum omnibus circumstantiis consideratis ad gloriam Dei & edificacionem proximi facit.



flans spiritual good, and edification, but so it is, that the singing of the *Doxology* to the blessed Trinity is most conducing. *First*, To the glory of God, *2dly*. To the edification of the Christian, in the most fundamentall point of all Divinity, and this was the true cause, why the universall Church hath agreed so unanimously these many hundred years, to retain the *Doxology* in the publick worship, and for guarding of the Lords Flock against *Atrinitarian* Blasphemous Hereticks, so that it cannot be objected, it might be expedient then, but not now, for to the old *Arians* are now added *Socinians*, *Anabaptists*, and *Quakers*, which Errors are come to our doors. *2dly*. If any will yet be contentious, to deny the expediency of it, we Answer, that the most competent Judge on earth to prove it's expediency, is not this, or that privat Man, nor yet this, or that privat Church, but the universal Church, which to this day retain it, and use it, and therefore by their practice they declare to all particular Christians, that they judge it not only lawful, but also expedient, which is a satisfactory answer to all rational Christians.

C H A P. XIII.

*The many evils that flow from the refusing to sing the Doxology.*

**H**AVING proven the Lawfulness, and Expediency of singing the *Doxology*, and answered the Doubts, and Scruples to the contrary, we shall hasten to a close, having mentioned the evils that flow from the refusing to sing the *Doxology*, the Apostle *Paul*, 2 *Cor.* 12. 20. Mentions the evils that flowed from their divisions at the Kirk of *Corinth*, to wit, debates, envyings, wraths, strifs, back-bitings, whisperings, swellings, tumults, and all these are the sad effects of their divisions, 1 *Cor.* 3. 3. That same Apostle writing to the *Galatians*, hath yet sadder evils, *Galat.* 5. 15. *If you bit and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another*, which judgement I pray God in his mercy to avert from this Land, what bodily evils of Bloodshed, Spoiling of Goods, Desolation of Families, many Widows, and Fatherless Children, these are the sad and sore evils, that they are very dull and senses, who takes not this to heart, but the spiritual evils of Sin, and Scandal is far more provoking in the eyes of the Lord, and *First*, The sin of Sedition against the lawfull Magistrat, which not only brings down the wrath of God upon a Land, but, if not repented of, ends in damnation to Soul and body, as appears, *Rom.* 13. From the beginning, another evil, the great Scandal given to the grieving of the Strong, and stumbling of the Weak, when they see the Commands of the lawfull Magistrat, commanding a thing so lawfull, as to sing the *Doxology*, yet to be contemned and slighted, The Apostle

Paul, in that same place, *Rom. 13.* Says, we should obey the Magistrat, not only for fear of Gods Wrath, and the Magistrats Wrath, but also for conscience sake; is it not then strange Religion, when the Lord bids oney the Magistrat in all things lawfull, and that for Conscience sake, that in the mean time, they who call themselves Christians, and conscientious will answer for Conscience sake, we will refuse to obey the Magistrat, can it here be supposed that their Conscience that will not obey, is a good Conscience, when the Conscience in the Word named, *Rom. 13.* Is certainly meant *good conscience*, except ye will make it such Divinity as this; It is good Conscience sayes the Lord is His Word, to obey the Magistrat, in things lawful, and also according to your refusal, it is good Conscience to disobey the Magistrat therefore be pleased to consider, that there is a twofold superstition,, First positive, which is most ordinar, to which the old Pharisees were much addicted; There is also a negative superstition, of which we have example, *Colos. 2. 19.* Touch not, taste not, handle not; there is another example of the same, *Rom. 14. 3.* Where ye will find a superstitious (*eat not*) upon consideration of which two Texts, see that your refusing to sing the Doxology come not in, in that category (*sing not*) in which place ye may find a controversy betwixt two sorts of Christians the strong in knowledge, and the weak, the strong Christian believes that he may eat any thing, and not ask question, or scruple for Conscience sake, and him the Apostle approveth, and alloweth, for him the Apostle defends against the weak Christian, in the end of the 3. verse *God hath received him*, to wit, the strong Christian, and albeit the weak Christian, who is stiff through his ignorance to (*eat not*) yet the Apostle condemns him, because he proudly, and ignorantly thought these things unclean, whereas the Apostle sayes, they were not unclean, and therefore the strong made no scruple, but eat, and is approven of God. So in the 14. verse of this 14. Chapter, the weak thought that unclean, which was not unclean, and therefore refused to eat it, then apply this to your own Consciences, who sayes, (*sing not*) because your Conscience thinks it unlawfull to sing, when we have proven already, that it is both lawfull, and expedient; See then that ye are not as wrong with your (*sing not*) as these weak Christian Romans were with their (*eat not*) The strong Christian thinks it clean to sing, and dutifull, and is approven of God, ye think it unclean, and unlawfull, and are not approven of God, because ye obey not the Magistrat in that which is lawfull, and I pray you consider in the 14. verse of that Chapter, the Apostles vehement and emphatick expression, *I know and am perswaded by the Lord Jesus Christ, that there is nothing unclean of it self*: So I know and am perswaded with the universall Church, that the Doxology is not unclean, nor the singing of it an unclean Action, and though ye judge him that singeth, God hath saved him.

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In these two ranks of Christians, strong in knowledge, and weak, I perceive a fault in each of them mutually toward the other, *vers* 3. The weak judged or condemned the strong, for the Greek word *απερρι* signifies both, as if they had been sinning in their eating, and as people that made no conscience of their doings: So beware it be not your sin proudly and ignorantly to condemn them that sing, as it were a sin. There was a sin also on the other hand in the strong that despised the weak, for their refusing to eat, because of their scrupulous and ignorant conscience; therefore it is my humble request to all that sing the Doxologie, that none of them despise or set at nought him that singeth not, upon meer ignorance, his conscience being sincere, for despising is a sin against Christian love; therefore even these, who in great weakness sing not, yet bestow Christian love on them, and still the more, if ye see any sign of Christ in them, and be willing to instruct them in the spirit of meekness; for which cause I have written these lines for your information, and am to exhort you to tenderness with them in the last Chapter.

And if any object that there is some diversity and difference betwixt particular Churches which violats not Christian union, as in some Churches they kneel at the receiving of the Lords Supper, in another Church they sit, in the third they stand; I answer, albeit diverse Churches in diverse Kingdoms have diverse wayes, yet no Church in one and the same Kingdom allows such a latitude as this, receive the Communion standing, or not standing as you please; but every Church have their settled way and uniformity, otherwayes it would violat the Apostles rule, *let all things be done in order and decency*, 1 Cor. 14. *vers* last, and make confusion, of which God is not the Author, as it is *vers* 33. of that same Chapter:

and according (a) Calvin writes judiciously, that there cannot be order and decency unless there be one certain stated form; so that this difference in some Churches one from another, will not allow in the same Church some to sing the Doxologie, some not: For as Calvin did sing it to the day of his death, so neither at that time, nor never before it, was the singing of the Doxologie called in question.

(a) Justinianum, lib. 4. cap. 10. § 27. *Si Ecclesie incolumitati bene prospectum volumus diligenter omnino curandum est ut decenter omnia & secundum ordinem fiant, ac cum in hominum moribus tanta in sit diversitas, tanta in animis varietas, tanta in ingeniis, judicii que pugna neque politia ulla firma est, nisi certis legibus constituta, nec nisi stata quadam forma servari ritus quispiam potest.*

2 Answer, Albeit the universal Church hath judged some things of less moment then that the universal Church should be tyed to an uniformity in them, because Church Communion might be kept firm amongst diverse Churches, notwithstanding

standing that they differed in some smaller particulars; of which *Socrates* in his Church History, lib. 5. cap. 21. writes at length, which the Learned know, yet there are some things belonging to the Church of so weighty and important concernment, that the universal Church judged it no wayes expedient that particular Churches should be left to their own choise, but that the universal Church should agree upon one certain way wherein all particular Churches might keep uniformly according to the rule of Gods Word, for order, and decency, and peace; and therefore the learned know what contentions fell out in the second Century, betwixt the Church in the West, and the Churches in lesser *Asia*; for these in lesser *Asia* kept their Feast of *Easter* the same day that the *Jews* kept their Pasover; but the Christians in the West kept their Feast of *Easter* upon the first Sabbath day thereafter: And albeit in this mean time the foresaid West and East Churches their judgement and practice was diverse upon that matter, yet on both sides they who were strong in knowledge still kept Church Communion one with the other, as *Socrates* proves learnedly in the foresaid Book and Chapter, so that *Polycarpus* Bishop of *Smyna*, afterwards a glorious Martyr of Jesus Christ, albeit he did celebrat *Easter* in that same day with the *Jews* Pasover, as ordinarily did all his Neighbour Bishops in lesser *Asia*, yet coming to *Rome* he Communicat with their Bishop upon their Christian Sabbath day, which differed from his day of giving the Communion at home; but because there is infirmity and weakness in many Christians, therefore after that diverse day of keeping of *Easter* raised such broils and contentions betwixt the East and West Church, that there was no visible nor feasible way for preventing a fearful rent and schism in the universal Church, until the general Council of *Nice* did appoint all to keep one day, which the universal Church hath kept ever since; therefore *Beza* in his 24. *Epist.* and 14. § thereof, distinguisheth well betwixt Ecclesiastick constitutions, some are universal, some particular, and without all controversie the singing of the Doxologie is of universal constitution; for as we have proven from antiquity of Fathers, and Councils, the singing of the Doxologie was the practice and judgement of the universal Church, therefore as the universal Church resolved to keep *Easter* upon a differing day from the *Jew*; who crucified the Lord of glory, and still blasphemes him, as *Constantine* the Great insinuates in his pious Letters after that Council of *Nice*; so that same universal Church resolved to keep the Doxologie, as a testimony against the *Arians*, and all such blasphemous *Antitrinitarian* Hereticks.

Then to apply, the singing of the Doxologie is like the keeping of *Easter* on the Christian Sabbath day, and not with the *Jew* on their day, to which both the Civil Magistrat by their Authority, and the Church by their Spiritual Authority did agree at the Council of *Nice*: as for  
that

that Text which we cited, *Rom. 14.* of Christians in two contrary opinions about meat and dayes; the Civil Magistrat nor Church had not as yet interponed their Authority, but it was still Arbitrary for the Magistrats external power, they being then all Pagani, to them both the Jewish and Christian Religion were accounted superstition about words and names, as said the Pagan Magistrat, *Acts 25. 19.* and they thought it below them to take notice of these things: as for the Church Authority, which was then Apostolick, the Learned know the reason why they did not determine these questions of meats and dayes, because there was a time allotted of *interim* betwixt the death and honourable burial of the Jews Ceremonies, which time of their honourable burial was not yet expired: and the Epistle to the *Romans* was written in this *interim*, during which time the Jewish Ceremonies of meats and dayes, &c. were *mortui* to the strong Christian Jew, and they were freed of their yolk, by taking on Christs easie yolk, and to the weak Christian Jew who was not clear to quite these Ceremonies as yet during this *interim* they were indifferent, and not *mortiferi*: So that place foretold, *Rom. 14.* I fear be misapplied by these that refuse to sing the Doxologie; for the case alters in this, the Doxologie is determined to be used both by the universal Church, and all civil Christian Powers, but these meats and dayes when *St. Paul* wrote to the *Romans*, were yet left arbitrary, therefore *St. Paul* reprov'd these weak Christians for their ignorance, in not eating: but how much more bitterly had he reprov'd and condemn'd them if their not eating had been a breach of the command of the Church and State, as now it is in refusing to sing the Doxologie? Yet as the singing of the Doxologie agreed upon by the universal Church differs from the keeping of *Easter* on the Christian Sabbath, and not on the Jewish Sabbath, in two particulars; 1. The universal Church did more then 200. years differ in keeping the Christian *Easter*; but all that time not one iota of objection or scruple against the singing of the Doxologie. 2. The Scandalizing Act of difference of keeping *Easter*, was but once in the year, but the refusing to sing the Doxologie is a scandal every weekly Sabbath.

This your refusing to sing the Doxologie, which the universal Church judgeth to be lawful and expedient, is offensive and evil both to these within, and these without the Church; for these within the Church I make this Hypothesis, that there being many thousand Protestants beyond Seas who hear that some in *Scotland* have made a separation from their Mother Church, and yet these same beyond Seas do not study the particular grounds, or pretended causes of that separation; yet these same persons being certainly informed that these of the *Scots* separation, among other differences, refuse to sing the Doxologie; which refusal of theirs is so notorious in their Publick Worship, that

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It is like the Oyntment upon the right hand, which cannot be hid. Then what will Protestant Strangers over Seas conclude? Even this, that seeing there is in *Scotland* some who without just cause have abandoned the Doxologie, contrary to the judgement and practice of the universal Church, then it is very like that their other pretences for their separation are as unwarrantable; this refusing to sing the Doxologie is also an evil to these without the Church; which I thus illustrate, a *Turk*, *Jew*, or *Pagan*, being in the way of conversion to Christianity; and having learned that there is one God, and three Persons, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, for in this Name he is to be baptized; and being thereafter informed that these same men who are to Baptize him refuse to sing *Glory to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost*, in their Publick Worship; in what a demurr and doubtful perplexity would that *Turk* be? Or would he receive Baptism from these who were to Baptize him in the Name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and yet would not themselves sing *Glory to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost*, and also forbid him to sing it, would not that doubt debarr him from Christian Baptism, and Salvation. or else upon better information that these who refused to sing the Doxologie were but a handful, who did separate themselves from the many thousand thousands of Christians who did gladly sing the Doxologie: Would not that *Turk* joyne himself gladly to that Church, whose Word, and Works, Sacraments of God, and his other Worship, was harmonious, where they did Baptize in the Name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, did also in their Publick Worship sing *Glory to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost*.

This bygone information, as I directed is only to the weak and gracious Lambs of Christ; yet because I know there are other sort of Christians, to whom, though I owe not so great respect as to the Lambs, yet I will tender them this word, ye who refuse to sing the Doxologie, pretending Conscience for your refusing, ye are either painted Tombs, and cunning Hypocrites, or openly prophane ones, who proclaim your sin like *Sodom*. First, I speak to the Hypocrite, thou gravely asseverest that you dare not sing the Doxologie, lest you should wrong or grieve your Conscience: but how comes it to pass that against thy knowledge and Conscience thou lives in secret hainous sins? wilt thou in that day when thou gives account of thy self to the all-seeing God the searcher of hearts, and the eye-witness of thy secret sins, pretend Conscience as thy defence, for thy schism now in refusing to sing the Doxologie, when he who is greater then thy Conscience knows thy false and feigned words? Ah! thou wilt rather be speechless then, *Mat. 22. 12.* as now thou art when thou shouldst sing the Doxologie. Therefore to prevent that disaster, I intreat you be not silent now, but sing the Doxology, lest in that day, the Judge of the Quick and Dead declare, to thy confusion, that thy refusing to sing the Doxology

was

was not Conscience, nor Religion, but vain Glory, Interest, Self-seeking, and Faction.

As for you who live in open scandalous sins, as Drunkenness Whoredome, &c. and yet dare say, we cannot sing the Doxology, because of Conscience towards God, To you, hear the Lords answer, Psalm 50. 16. *unto the wicked. God saith, what hast thou to do to declare my statutes? Seeing thou hatest instruction, bring partaker with the thief, adulterer and slanderer.* 2dly. Doth not thy own heart smyt thee, as a mocker of God, and all Religion, when thou pretends Conscience, and when it is seared long agoe, as with a hot iron, 1 Tim. 4. 2. 3ly. You may indeed increate the number of your party, but you diminish their credit, then let all who pretend Conscience, depart from iniquity, and sing the Doxology.

When was it that the General Assembly laid aside the Doxology; even when the Army of the *English Rebels*, (who had proved false to God, in the matter of Religion, false to the King, in matter of Loyalty, false and perfidious to *Scotland*, in stead of thankfulness to them for their assistance, came in against them with the Sword, having established a vast toleration, so that, that Army was made up of the dross, and dregs, and scum of *England*, and even then, when Religion in *Scotland* and *England* was in greatest danger, then to lay aside the Doxology, was like that inference, the enemy is approaching, therefore put out your Matches, then consider the evils that immediately, and inevitable came upon *Scotland*, after they laid aside the Doxology, what glory we lost, First, the purity of Religion, by their vast toleration, which, with their Sectarian and Blaiphemous Army, they brought into *Scotland*; Secondly, We lost our Liberties, for no man durst wear a Sword, or Weapon for his defence, but this was a just judgement, to take a Sword from a man, when he had killed his Father.

(a) And last of all, *St. Basil* looks upon it as a fearfull prognostick, of departing from the truth, when he perceived the *Arian* not to quite the Doxology altogether, but to change it from the right words, he greatly feared a falling from the Faith to follow, so as long as ye refuse to sing the Doxology, ye continue in the begun separation which is a fearfull evil, it keeps a door open to more sin, and sorrow to follow, for by that separation, ye keep in your heart a disgust at your Mother Church, as faulty, and assure your selves, through ye had no more Er-

(a) τίς δύναται ταῦτα ἀσπανά  
παρέλθαι ἡγαροῦχι πρόδηλον ἐστὶ  
καὶ ἀναιδέι γένεσθαι γοῶντων  
τὴν ἀπειληθεῖσαν τῆς πίστεως  
ἐκλεθεῖν προόμιαν εἶναι τὰ  
παρόντα. Quis potest hæc absque  
genitu commemorare? annon ideo  
manifestum est, ut vel puer intelligat,  
hæc quæ nunc sunt esse præmia de-  
fectura fidei.

rors at present, but that one, that ye refuse to sing the Doxology, yet that Error will not be alone, for Error begets in the Soul a Sinfull Inclination to more Error, as the Apostle speaks of Erronious Spirits, *they grow worse and worse* are not now too many turned Quakers, and some sweet Singers, whose beginning in Error was but small.

And to put a close to the Roll of the evils that follow the refusing to sing the Doxology. Is it not both sin and shame to offer to God a lame Sacrifice of worship, for they who refuse to sing the Doxology offer to God a lame Sacrifice of praise, and they are cursed by God, who offer to him the Sacrifice that hath blamish, when they have better and will not offer it: As for these that refuse to sing the Doxology, and think it needless, or evil, these in their heart, and by their deed condemn their Neighbour Christians, for offering to God a monstrous Sacrifice, as having a Leg more then enough, in the 2 Chron. 5. 13. *when was it that the glory of the Lord filled the house of the Lord, even when the singers, verse 13. were,* or one to make an sound to be heard in praising and thanking the Lord, but this is far from the practise of these, who will not joyn in the praises, which discord in the Lords Song, cannot be but displeasing to him: So that such practise of singing and not singing at one time, yea, worse singing and grieving at one time, for no doubt, he that sings not grieves at him that sings, and looks very like the confusion, that was after the return of the Captivity, at the laying of the foundation of the Temple of *Jerusalem*, when one part was praising and rejoycing, another part weeping and howling, and the last continued evil, Is a continued Heart-burning, and discontent in the hearts of these, who refuse to sing, and keeping a door open still for more seperation.

To close this Chapter, as Mr. *Calderwood* said, In great zeall, in that foresaid General Assembly, That he hoped to sing the Doxology in Heaven; So let no Christian think it a paradox, for the learned do know, that it may be proven by sound Divinity, for, If in Heaven, our praises to God shall be perfect (which 's most surely true) then we shall praise him in all his Attributes, in all his mighty Acts, especially in his Word, and everlasting Gospel, then we shall eternally glorifie the infinitely glorious Essence, in the mysterious Trinity of the Persons; for seeing in Heaven there will be neither Petition, nor Prayer, nor Preaching, which make up a great part of our worship on earth, and so all our worship in Heaven shall be praises, and that to all Eternity; and seeing our knowledge of God in Heaven shall be far more perfect then it was on Earth, and then we shall see God face to face, and know him in Essence, and Persons more perfectly then we do now on Earth, and consequently, our love to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost much more perfect; so the perfection of our praises and incessantnesse, without wearing, shall answer to our greatest perfection

in knowledge, and love to God, therefore it may be christianly supposed, that we shall joyn in Heaven with these four living *Creatures*, *Revel.* 4. 8. who rest not day nor night singing, *Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God Almighty, who was, and is, and is to come*; where was this *trifagium* uttered, The first two Verses of this Chapter affirm, that it was in Heaven, who were the living *Creatures* that kept this *Chore of laus perennis*, the Assembly Notes upon it, sayes, it was the Ministers of the New Testament. 3dly. What was the subject of their praises, the Assembly Notes say, they continually praise God, and set out the Trinity of the persons in the God-head.

If any please to object, the Church appointed the Doxology to be sung, to guard the Flocks of Christ against *Antitrinitarian Hereticks*, but in Heaven there is no danger, for no Devil, nor *Antitrinitarian* will be there to tempt, and the glorified Saints will be made perfect in Holinesse, I answer, when *Isaiah* 6. 2, 3. The *Seraphims* cryed one to another, by way of Authem, *Holy, Holy, Holy is the Lord of hosts, the whole earth is full of his glory*, Here I hope was neither *Arian* nor *Antitrinitarian*, yea, I affirm, according to the *Seraphims* singing a Doxology to the Trinity, that although there had never been *Antitrinitarian Heretick*, nor danger of Devils to tempt them to that heresie, selng the Angels in Heaven did sing a Doxology to the blessed Trinity, which is granted by the universal Church, then shall it not be lawfull, expedient, and comely for Christians to sing Glory to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, whose motto in Baptism, is to be Baptized in Name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Therefore, to conclude this Chapter, these who have Scruple, or Doubts to sing the Doxology for want of knowledge, my prayer is to God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, who is the Father of Lights, to reveal even this unto them, that we may with one Mind, and with one Mouth glorifie God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, *Rom.* 15. 6. Now to God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost be glory in the Church, by Christ Jesus throughout all Ages, world without end Amen. *Ephes* 3. Chap. at the last verse.

## C H A P. XIV.

*An exhortatory Conclusion to the strong and orderly Christian, to receive and embrace with all Christian love and tenderness every weak Christian, who shall return from their wandring in Error, to live in Order and unity in the Bosom of their Mother Church.*

**B**Eing now to conclude this little Treatise, As its scope and aim is for healing and helping home of the wandring Sheep, so my work in this Chapter is to remove all Stones and Stumbling-blocks out of the way of the weak Lambs returning to their Folds again; and I beseech you, put not the blame so much upon these Lambs, as upon these Men who drew them away and misled them; and let all good Christians rejoyce in their return, and welcome them home, and that because of the manifold Evils that this Kingdom was groaning under, which now God in His Mercy hath almost removed: Was not in many Families the Father against the Son? and a Man's Enemies these of his own Household? did not many Flocks forsake their Fold and resting Place, and strayed in the gloomy and dark Day? was not the empty Walls of many empty Paroch-Churches mourning? and the Stones of emptiness crying out? and Pastors lamenting that their Flocks were departed? and a few left? yea, sometimes the Pastor so evil intreated, by his Flock turning Wolves, that he must needs convey himself away out of that place, some being spoiled, some wounded, some killed, some like desolate Widows mourning in secret in a desolate Retirement, like *Jeremiah* in his wished Cottage in the Wilderness, *Jer. 9. 2.* and for a long time the Magistrate loath to use rigour, which made them the more inexcusable, and at last they display an open Banner of Rebellion, whereby they wilfully run themselves into a Labyrinth of Miseries, to be killed and spoiled, and many impoverished, and not a few suffered death by the hand of Justice, whose insatiate Souls (with that sour leaven of their dangerous Doctrines) was at their death a far more sad spectacle to the Godly then their bodily death, which remembers me of *David's* bitter mourning for his traiterous son *Abshalom's* death; and this Malady and sore Disease came to so great a height, that it threatened death, which was more then once prevented by opening of a Vein; and many thought our Disease incurable, and that it would turn at last to be a rooted Heftick to the consuming of the Marrow; but blessed be our kind *Samaritan*, who beyond the expectation of many, and much more beyond our deservings, hath pitied us, for it was a time of love, and when we were lying in our Blood, he said Live, again he said Live, *Ezek. 16. 6.* even when the Enemy was saying



ing there is no help for him in God; yet he hath poured in Wine and Oyl in our Wounds, and lettens us (by sweet experience) know that there is both a Physician, and Balm in Gilead; and the God of our Health hath rebuked that Feaver, and hath commanded and created deliverance: Then let every one of us rejoyce in God, and count it our glory to be workers together with God: Is this a time of healing? let us concur and contribute our help; Is the Lord's Flock returning? then cast up, cast up, gather out the Stones; Hath the Lord Jesus awakened out of sleep, and rebuked the Winds and Seas, so that now there is a great Calm, then let us all help to row to bring the Vessel to a safe Harbour; when the Lord is bringing back the captivity of His People, let our Mourthes be filled with laughter and our Tongue with singing; behold and see, not one Dove alone returning to the Ark of their Mother Church with an Olive branch, *Gen. 8. 11.* but a whole cloud of these Doves are flying to their Windows, *Ija. 60. 8.* Are not the Pastors returned to their Flocks with joy who went away weeping, returning with the full blessing of the Gospel of Christ, now to bring forth the peaceable fruits of Righteousness of their sad and desolate retirement and widow-head, *Lam. 3. 27, 28, 29.* like *St. Basil* returning from the Desert, and *St. Athanasius* from his Exile; and now that promised Blessing shall be given them, *Ija. 30. v. 29. your eye shall see your Teachers.* And now my Brethren, who had precious retirement to read, meditate and pray, and a sad cross to put you to it, then with *Timothy*, *1 Tim. 4. 15. let your profiting appear to all.* Ye know what *Luther* writes, Prayers, Meditation and Temptation made good Theologues, and the Flocks that have been mispending their time, had the more need to redeem the time.

Now I turn my speech unto you in this Church who are strong, and have overcome that evil one, and have obtained Grace to live orderly before God and His Church during the time of these Confusions; as your compassionate Souls did grieve for Sin, weep in secret before the Lord to enlighten, inform and reform them, to reclaim and reduce them, therefore hath the Lord given you a gracious return of your Prayers, in returning them; then open your loving Hearts, and embrace them, and these hands that were with outstretched arm lifted up to God for them, let your arms embrace them, and by word and deed, and continuance, express the sincerity of your love to them, and as the Lord hath given you more knowledge then to them, let it be your generosity not to insult over them, or despise them, but with all tenderness not to look down, but to stoop down to their Weakness, and let the strong elder Brother stoop down with his Hand, to hold by the hand or arm, a younger Brother learning to Walk, and count it his Glory to speak with him in his own childish Dialect, and take little steps with them; then I beseech you in the bowels of Jesus, reproach them not for by-

goness, but pass an act of Oblivion, and in time coming, use all gentleness and forbearance, and so gain them to love you; and in all things indifferent and undetermined, if he be not clear for the one way, condescend to him and follow his way; bear with his infirmities, rashness, incivilities and ignorances, and others overweening themselves as if they were strong in Knowledge; this is an infirmity of many weak, and yet for Peace sake, the strong ought to bear with it: Now this Duty of the Strong in bearing with the Weak, the Lord presseth much in His Word, *Rom. 15. v. 1, 2.* Why hath the Lord given thee more Knowledge, Mortification, Patience, &c. then to the Weak, but for this end, to bear with their Infirmities? for their Spiritual good, for which St. Paul gives you his holy example, *1 Cor. 9. 22.* *For the weak became I as weak, that I might gain the weak; I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save some: and Chap. 10. v. 33.* *I please all men in all things, not seeking my own profit, but the profit of many, that they may be saved:* Here is a great placebo, and yet no Flatterer, but in his converse acceptable both to God and Man. The Spirit of Christ is not a sower, censorious, sullen and carping Spirit, but meek, gentle and easie to be intreated. When the Child as yet but an infant in the World, and learning to speak, will ask the Parents some childish question, will the Parents be incensed to inflict Chastisement, or rather will they not pass it with this Meditation, *when I was a child, I thought as a child, I understood and spake as a child,* *1 Cor. 13. 11.* So, if any weak Babe in Christ propound or start any question in Religion (to which many Babels are too ready,) do not think that ye are always bound in Conscience to answer them, for many times our Saviour did it not, *Act. 1. 6. Jo. 21. 20.* And the Apostle to Timothy speaks of foolish and unlearned questions, which produce strife and no edification, *1 Tim. 6. 4.* then let the strong wave the question with a general answer, *Jo. 16. 19:* or instead of speculation leading to practice and holy life; *Luk. 13. 23.* Yea thirdly, It may be waved if it be beyond the sphere of the Larger Catechism, for Questionators that furnish their common Discourse with Questions, are unfavoury company to the Godly, and the weak Christian should not be entertained by the strong Christian with Questions; It is expressly against the Apostles rule, *Him that is weak in the faith receive ye, but not unto doubtful disputations,* *Rom. 14. ver. 1.* then let neither strong nor weak Christian (especially in Company) move any question of Religion, especially these that belong to the present Differences, least the Strong touch the Weak on the old Sore, and so but grieve and irritate, which no doubt grieves the Spirit of God, and is not the healing way: As for the Weak, I intreat them who have been wandring in Mistakes, to resolve in the strength of Christ, in all time hereafter, to live orderly as to the Church, and

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loyally as to the King and Rulers under him, and then he is a cursed Man that will not be loving and kind to thee.

Then let the strong imitat their Father in Heaven, who when his prodigal Son returns, no word of his sin ( with which the elder Brother did upbraid him ) but ran, and met, and kissed him, gave him new cloaths, and shoes, adorned him with a Ring, feasted him and made merry, *Luk. 15. 20. He ran and met him, and fell on his neck and kissed him,* and imitate the Son of God, the great and good Shepherd, who brings home on his shoulder rejoycing one wandering sheep, does he not rejoyce much more now then in reducing so great a flock ?

And the Fathers kindness to his returning Prodigal, is so sweet a subject, that I delight to mark in it further, that when the elder Brother uncharitably endeavoured to exasperat his Father against his younger Brother, casting up his old sins, the Father rejects the elder Brothers bitter Libel: See both the last and 24. verses, *his Brother was dead; and is now alive, he was lost, and now is found;* Its gemination shews Emphasis, he was lost when dead in sin, but now alive to God to righteousness; he was the lost and wandering Sheep, he is come home a penitent sinner: And compare the 24. verse with the last yet more, my Son thy Brother he is sibb to thee, but sibber to me, which the words imply; therefore though ye would let him go as he came, yet will not I, O dear younger Brother be not afraid to return, nor scarr to come home, but first see that thou make thy peace with thy Father, *verse 21. And although some churlish elder Brother (like Eliab to young David) would unchristianly chide thee, take courage, it is not that bitter Brothers house thou art coming home to, but thy Fathers;* meditate and think on these things, for to be a ready antidote against the bitter Pills of some; and albeit some of the stronger Brethren be not so kindly, comfort thy self, here is thy Father pleading for thee, and so is thy elder Brother in this same *Chap. Luk. 15. 6.* who when he hath brought home his wandering sheep, rejoycing calls together his friends and neighbours, and sayes, rejoyce with me: then assure thy soul that Christs real friends will rejoyce at thy return, welcome thee, imbrace and love thee as their own bowels.

Then let us in this great act of charity, and tender love to the weak returning Lambs, imitat our blessed Redeemer, and elder Brother, who came from Heaven to Earth to seek and save the lost sheep, *Luk. 19. 20. who bears the Lambs in his bosome, and leads them gently that are with young,* *Isai. 4. 12.* and will be more loath to over-drive them then *Jacob* his young Children and Flocks, *Gen. 33. 14.* Then be thou compassionat towards them: Is the Saviour bearing them in his bosome? then grieve them not, for he cannot but see it, and be grieved: Is he leading them gently, then dare thou beat them back with word or reproach, like the piercings of a sword?

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The Lord leads the lame and the blind in the way they do not know to Zion weeping, the woman with child, and she that travelled with child, *Jer.* 31. 8. Mark the four sorts in the world, the fittest objects of mans compassion, and help lame and blind, the woman with child, and travelling with child; and the first two most despicable, yet the Lord despises none of them; but seeing they are weeping and coming to Zion, he is eyes to the blind, and legs to the lame; therefore strive thou so to do with holy *Job*, 29. 15. And beware on the other hand to deserve the curse for laying a stumbling block before the blind, or make them wander out of the way, *Deut.* 27. 18.

Is our blessed Saviour binding up that which was broken, strengthening that which was sick? *Ezek.* 34. 16. *For he will not break the bruised reed, nor quench the smoking flax*, *Mat.* 12. 21. Then thou strong Christian follow that same trade, strengthen the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees of these Lambs.

Did the Son of God assume soul and body, flesh and blood, that he might give his flesh to feed his Lambs? and charges *Peter* as he loved him, *feed his Lambs*, *Joh.* 21. 19. And what kindness thou shews to his Lambs, in the day of thy accounts he will count it up to thee as done to himself, *Mat.* 25. 45. Lay hold of this opportunity as a good Mercat to employ to the uttermost all thy talents of gifts and graces, lay them out in helping to bring home the Lambs of Christ, and in learning to bear with the infirmities of the weak Lambs: Look to thy perfect copy that hath no blot in it, *Job.* 3. *vers.* 1. and downward, what pains our Lord takes on *Nicodemus*, bearing with his rudeness and weakness in knowledge, though some of his Questions were most childish; but our Saviour will not put out the spark of his smoking flax, which kept kindling from that time forth, for he pleads Christs cause behind his back, *Job.* 7. 5. And as a true believer his faith kythed when the Apostles were weaker in faith, durst not be seen, nor kyth; and with *Joseph of Arimathea* waited on Christ at a dead life, and with living faith helped to embalm and bury his Saviours body: What knows thou but some of these weak Lambs whom now thou helps to come home, but hereafter when they grow stronger they may help thee at a dead life: Our Saviour did decree it, and foresee it in *Nicodemus*, no doubt, but thou can do neither.

The woman of *Samaria*, *Job.* 4. 7. when our Saviour is hungry, thirsty, and weary about mid-day, after his journey, she not only refuses him a poor drink of water, but checks him for requiring it; notwithstanding he did not only bear with her uncivility, but also he offers her better water; which she not only refuses, but gives him two checks in stead of thanks for his offer: but he who did bear our sicknesses, did bear with her infirmities, although he said, *How long shall I be with you? how long shall I suffer you;* and this was a part of his pennance

penance for thy sins: then thou proud worm, shall thou storm or skunner at thy Lords command and example, to bear with the infirmities of the weak.

It is probable thou will propound this doubt, shall I show all that kindness to these of which I may have probable grounded doubts that they are not gracious? For answer to thee, thou art not a fit Judge of hearts; if their Lord and thine hath bestowed on them the priviledges of the visible Church, and they profess faith in that same Saviour with thee, then he allows thee to judge charitably of them, and converse with them in Christian fellowship, and love; yea, doth not our Lord, *Mat. 9. 10.* who hates all workers of iniquity, *Psal. 5. 5.* as such, yet he did converse with them, he condescends to eat with Publicans and sinners, as their spiritual Physician, who loved mercy better then sacrifice; for the prudent Physician will bear with many morbidities in speech and behaviour from his Patient, and all for their good, intending their health: And if some would object, granting it to be a point much belonging to the Physicians Calling and Trade, yet they doubt if ordinary Christians be so tyed. I answer, Thou art as strongly bound as he by thy Christian Calling, *bear ye one anothers burden, and so fulfil the Law of Christ, Gal. 6. 7. Rom. 15. 1.* The great Physician will examine thee upon this his Law, as well as the Physician upon his Cures: for thou will find in the day of thy accounts, thou will be as well examined how thou employed thy Talents of knowledge, mortification, patience, and charity, in winning and strengthening thy weak brother, as well as the Physician how he employed his skill for healing of his sick Patients: See how the Creator of Angels condescends to converse, eat and drink with Publicans and sinners, to the admiration and ignorant sinful stumbling of the proud Pharisees, these whited Tombs: See and admire how that Lamb of God admits that woman, a great sinner, known for such in all the Town she lived in, *Luk. 7. 39.* to kiss his feet without ceasing, when *Simon* the Pharisee in the mean time, who had invited Christ to dinner, wondered that such a holy Person suffered such a vile sinner to touch him, but the Pharisees were utterly ignorant of this Doctrine, the strong to stoop and support the weak, and their Satanical pride made them incapable of it, for our Saviour who knew what was in man, describes them, *Luk. 18. 11.* They trusted in themselves that they were righteous, and despised others, which two sins are inconsistent with true Grace: then let the strong Christian beware of these two sins: and thus hitherto we have set before the eyes of your Soul the blessed example of our blessed Redeemer, then I beseech you, who are strong in Christ, by the meekness and gentleness of Christ, that ye bear with the infirmities of the weak Lambs, and count it your glory.

But it is probable, that some unwilling to this Duty, will strive to  
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shune the yolk, as being absurd, and so no blinding Duty, why, say they, to bide the strong counterfeit, and dissemble, and fals themselves to be weak, when he is strong; I answer, their is a great difference betwixt simulation and dissimulation, for the first is lawful, and our Saviour practized it, *Luk. 24. 28. Christ made as though he would have gone further, Beza renders it ( fingebat )* which I like not so well, the Syriack Interpreter ( *faciebat eos putare* ) But *Aretius simulabat*: For clearing up of this Christian policy of simulation, for the good of the weak Christian, *First*, All the time our Saviour was upon the stage of this World, did he not hide the glory of his divine Nature, under the Rags of the mortality infirmities, and misery of His humane nature, *Isaiah 53. 2, 3. He hath no form nor comeliness, there is no beauty, that we should desire him, verle 4. we did esteem him stricken, smitten of God and afflicted*, for he did not manifest His Glory, but only to his own,, and that only in some degrees, as, and when it pleased himself, *John 1. 14. And when the two Disciples were going to Emmaus, Luke 24. 16. their eyes were held that they did not know our Saviour, who dare challenge any fault here? And when a Christian in his lawfull actions proposes more ends then one, which is lawfull for him, it is lawfull for him to conceall some of these ends, that the King of kings condescends to mans weak capacity, as if he had eyes, ears, hands, feet, and passions, when all these are infinitely below his purity, and perfection, so the Parents and Nurse speaksuch broken language to the Babe, as it best understands, and the end makes it lawfull, the childs edification, and this same makes the condescending of the strong to the weak lawfull and acceptable, Rom. 15. 2: Let every one of us please his neighbour for his good to edification; yea, St. Paul caught the Corinthians with guile, 2 Cor. 12: 16. All Trades have their secrets, so practical Divinity, and many cases of Conscience: therefore *Augustines* answer upon this question, In his 19. *Epist.* that these simulations, and stoopings of the strong to the weak, is not *mentientis astu, sed compatiensis affectu*, but that same Apostle 2 Cor. 11. 29. seems to aggravate this doubt. *who is weak, and I am not weak*, then St Paul is really weak with the weak, which seems *repugnantia in adjecto*, when he was really strong, both in Knowledge, Faith, and Holiness, how then was he weak? I answer, through compassion, and the more strong in Sanctification, the more sympathizing, and compassionat, his Soul the more wounded with sorrow, and so the weaker through compassion, and that in two conditions, *First*, to apply to the strong Christian, are some returning cordially to live in peace, and order, and thourseing them weak, be weak with them, stooping to them, taking half steps with the weak Lambs, and not thy own strong long steps, are they now shortly recovered out of a dangerous sickness, be very anxious that you occasion not them to relapse, was their foot disjoynted, is it now set right?*

right? then help them to take ease and even steps; there is another sort not yet come to land, but on a Ship broken plank wearing to shoar, let thy Soul be weak for them, fearing and dreading their sinking, and be using all good means to bring them safe to land, the Mother though in good health, if she see her Child weak, and in danger of death, in her compassion will she not turn really weak, and be at the frowning for fear and grief.

As we have set before you the example of God, and Jesus Christ our Peace-maker, so we shall presse the Duty, being so acceptable to God and good men, with more perswasives, and first, being there is no gaining of our neighbours spiritual good so readily, as by gaining their love first, for then, and not till then will they take advise, or information, willingly, and therefore, the most effectually way to gain them from their Error, is, to perswade them of our love to them, which is only best accomplished by loving kindness, and carriage towards them, for no man will take advise, information, or counsell from him whom he suspects, or thinks to be his enemy.

2dly. Thou art obliged in Conscience, in thy judgement of charity to look on him as an Elect, it may be as really as thy self, then if thou have that charitable judgement, to think thy self Elect also; I. in the name of him who hath elected you both, charge you to be kind to him, especially, if you were in Christ before him; see what kindness Judah an strong elder brother, many wayes bestowed on his younger and weak brother Benjamin Gen. 44. 23 *I will be a bond man to my lord, and let my younger brother Benjamin go home to his father.* what knows thou, but thy weak brother may be the beloved Benjamin? then use, and improve all thy gifts, and graces to bring home that darling Benjamin to his Father and thine.

3dly. Look upon thy weak Brother as dear to Christ as thy self, even the price of his Blood and Death, consider, Rom. 14. 15. and 1 Cor. 8. 11. And therefore beware of that fearfull sin of destroying thy weak brother for whom Christ dyed, by thy stubbornesse, and unkindnesse to him, be aware to give him a fower look, or down look, thou little knows, how little a stone will cause his weak foot to stumble.

4ly. Look upon thy weak Brother as a Member of that same Mystical Body of Christ with thy self, 1 Cor. 22. 17. Where the eye cannot say to the least Member, the finger, or toe, I have not need of thee, verse 20. But on the other part, when the weakest, or smallest toe of thy foot is hurt, will not the Mouth cry, I am hurt, and suffer with it, and seek Cure, verse 16. The hand will apply the salve, and the eye see that it be well and right done, then if thou be a well seeing eye, and have but a little sore toe, yet he is a Member of that same Mystical Body of Jesus, who will feel his sore, and cure it.

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7<sup>thly</sup>. Christ Jesus is head of all that Myſticall Body, whereof both that weak Lamb and thou art Members, and he is a feeling and compaſſionate head, *Ephes. 4. 15.* And thy kindneſs to the weakeſt of his Members, he will take it and repay it as done to himſelf, if thou edify in love the leaſt Member of his Myſticall Body, *Ephes. 4. 12.* Or if thou deſpiſe, and hurt the weakeſt of theſe his Members, will not that Glorious Head, whole eyes are as a flame of fire, *Revel. 1. 2* ſay, *I have ſeen, I have ſeen. Exod. 3. 7.*

8<sup>thly</sup>. Look upon thy weak Brother, as a living ſtone in that holy and ſpiritual Temple, whereof Chriſt is the foundation, and chief corner ſtone, and Chriſt alſo the Matter-builder, commands thee who are ſtrong to poliſh thy weak Brother, and build him up in the Faith, *1 Pet. 2. 5.*

9<sup>thly</sup>. Conſider him as a little Temple to God, *1 Cor. 6. 19.* Then for thy Lords ſake, who dwells in it, help to poliſh and adorn it untill the Cape-ſtone be put on, this do at his command, who might have left thee in thy natural condition, a leprous ſtone, and caſt thee into that unclean place without the City, *Levit. 14. 40.*

10<sup>thly</sup>. As the whole body of Believers are Chriſts Bryde, and Spouſe, his Siſter, his Dove, his Undeſiled, then this ſame Relation hath every particular Believer to Chriſt; Therefore help to deck and adorn his Spouſe (the weaker the more tenderly) as a Bride prepared for her Husband, let her not have cauſe to complain to her Huſband, that inſtead of adorning thou didſt rather rob and pull off.

11<sup>thly</sup>. Beware to diſdain that younger Brother, for his weakneſs, and infirmity, and ignorance at preſent, what knows thou, but for all that he may redeem the time, and overtake thy ſelf, and run by thee and prove a ſtronger Chriſtian, and greater Saint, firſt on Earth, and then in Heaven nor thy ſelf.

12<sup>thly</sup>. As truly as in nature thou waſt a Babe, before thou waſt a Man in ſtrength and ſtature, ſo in Grace and Knowledge thou waſt once a Babe, and it may be profane alſo, which motive St. Paul preſcribeth, *Tit. 3. 2. 3.* Be gentle, ſhewing all meekneſs to all men, for we our ſelves were ſometimes fooliſh, diſobedient, deceived, ſerving diſverſe luſts and pleaſures, but it may be thou wilt ſay, but I was never diſloyal to my King, I anſwer, thank God for his good providence in thy good education, in regard of Loyalty, but has thou not been diſloyal to the King of kings, by many wicked luſts?

13<sup>thly</sup>. What knows thou, but ere thou die, thy Soul's condition may be as ſickly, and low, as the weakeſt Lamb, that now thou ſeeſt rearing to the Fold, what knowſt thou, but thou mayſt fall in ſcandalous and grievous ſin, and thereby be brought to the very brink of diſpair, or with Job, in a deſertion, crying, *pity me, pity me, O my friends, for the hand of God hath touched me, Job 19. Chap. 21.* This motive is preſſed

pressed by St. Paul, Galat. 6. 1. Brethren, if any man be overtaken in a fault, ye that are spirituall restore such an one in the spirit of meekness, considering thyself, least thou also be tempted.

12thly If thou be obliged in Conscience to lay down thy life, for thy Brother, 1 John 3. verse 16. then certainly it is chiefly for the good of his Soul, even as Christ laid down his life for him, then thou art strongly obliged to do the lesser Durie for thy weak brothers spiritual good, even to be kind and compassionat toward him.

Hath not the Lord put it in the heart of the most cruel Tyger, and devouring Lyon to be kind, and loving to their young ones, and the Reason is the same in the general, the Parents are strong, and their young Ones weak, and has need of their help, and that Law of God in nature is obeyed, the Lyons gives suck to her young weak Ones, and the Sea-monster draws out the breast, and gives suck to their young Ones, Lament 4. 3. So thy Lord commands thee who art strong to help thy weak Christian Brother.

Yea, does not the whole building of Heaven and Earth keep inviolable, by these Laws which their, and our Creator gave them, for their own particular, and mutual preservation, First the Earth furnisheth Fuel to feed the fire, and entertain it in its bowells as appears in many Countries. 2dly. The Earth keeps also in its bowells the treasures of wind, which by their blowing, help to keep both Air and Water from corrupting. 3dly. The Sea furnisheth the Earth with Water, sending it up to the Clouds, and they down to the Earth and by conveying Water through the bowells of the Earth to furnish continual springs on the tops of the highest mountains. 4ly Does not the stars send down their influences many hundred thousand miles from Heaven to Earth, and rules the four Seasons of the Year. Job 38. verse 31. 33. Yea, the Sun and Moon send down their influences, not only much conducing to the welbeing of Man and Beast, but also to the vegetables, Deut. 33. 14. Precious Fruits brought forth by the Sun and Moon, yea, their influences pierces to the bottom of the Seas, and bottom of the Mountains; So in this lower World, the King of Saints hath a City. His Temple, His House, and every Believer is a stone thereof, to which City this King of Saints hath given Laws, even that the strong and able Citizen, shall help to build the weak, that they may be still the more firmly united to Christ the Foundation by stronger Knowledge, and Faith, and better polished by more holy Life.

As this Duty is great and good, so many Graces are required in the Soul of the strong, for performing this Duty to the weak, and first, Christian love, for knowledge puffeth up, but thy charity will edify thy weak Brother, 1 Cor. 8. 1. It suffereth long, is kind, envyeth not, vaunteth not it self, is not puffed up, doth not behave it self unseemly, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, hopeth all things, endureth all things,

<sup>1</sup> Cor. 13. 4. If thou then have this Charity to thy Brother, how sweet  
<sup>2</sup> converse will it procure betwixt thee and thy weak Brother. The  
 second Grace Humility, <sup>1</sup> Pet. 5. 5. Cloathed with Humility, in low-  
 liness of Mind, each esteeming other better then himself, *Phil.* 2. v. 3.  
 Thirdly, Meekness, *Phil.* 4. 5. Gentle, shewing all Meekness to all  
 Men, slow to Anger, if thou be of great understanding, *Prov.* 14. 29.  
 a greater Vassalage to thee then if thou hast taken in a City, *Prov.* 16. 32.  
 which three Graces are joyned together, *Ephes.* 4. 2. and *Coloss.* 3. 12.  
 as becoming Graces to the Elect, and especially to Church-men, who  
 should be of the strong Christians that we are speaking of, whose office  
 is to please the Flock for good to their edification, <sup>2</sup> Cor. 13. 10. and  
 should do all things for their edifying, <sup>2</sup> Cor. 12. 19. gentle to all, in  
 Meekness instructing these that oppose, <sup>1</sup> Tim. 3. 6. And here I  
 will speak a little to my reverend Brethren of the Ministry, especi-  
 ally to these who have had the most grieved hearts for the wan-  
 ding of their Flocks, and now finds their comfortable return, I  
 hope I need not persue you to lov-  
 ing kindness toward them, for I  
 think every good Minister of Jesus  
 Christ in this *unlike*, will be so  
 overjoyed, that he will rather in-  
 cline to the other extremity of in-  
 dulgence to them who return,  
 and will be far from all rancours and  
 frowns towards these returning  
 Lambs of his; and albeit hitherto  
 they have possibly miscarried to  
 thee, by word or deed. yet seeing  
 their Father & mine hath forgiven  
 them the ten thousand Talents and  
 thee also, then likewise must thou  
 Christianly so give the small Mires  
 of Offence which any of the Flock  
 have committed against thee, re-  
 membering these words of great St.  
 Basil, who endured the heat of  
 the day, in the time of the Arian  
 Persecution and says, that Church-  
 men of all other would be most a-  
 bominable, if they did not love the  
 reuniting of the Members of  
 Christ's Mystical Body before all  
 Earthly things, yea, and himself  
 wisheth the re-union of the Church  
 more than his own life.

Και γὰρ ἐν ἡμῶν πάντων ἀν-  
 θρώπων ἀπαλλαγῇ ὀχίσμασι καὶ  
 κατὰ σωματικῇ ἐκκλησιῶν συνδεδεμένοι  
 καὶ μὴ τὴν συνάφειαν τῶν μελῶν τοῦ  
 σώματος τοῦ Χριστοῦ τοῦ μεγίστου  
 αγαθὸν ἰδεόμενοι.

Sane quidem essemus omnium mor-  
 talium absurdissimi si schismate &  
 distractione Ecclesiarum oblectaremur  
 nec membrorum Christi corporis co-  
 litionem ante omnia alia bona repu-  
 taremus Tom. 2. epist. 342. Idem  
 epist. 265. *ἰνὴν ἂν δὲ τῇ καρδίᾳ*  
*μὲν Ἰσοῦς τὴν ὄψιν ἐπιθυμίαν φησὶ*  
*ἐκπνεύειν τῶς ἐκκλησίας ὥς*  
*ἡδὲως ἀν καὶ τὴν ζωὴν τὴν ἑαυ-*  
*τῇ ἀποδοῦναι ὑπὲρ τῆς τὴν ὑπὸ πο-*  
*νηρῇ ἐξαφθίσαν φλόγα τῇ μίσει*  
*κατασβεδύναι, at in corde meo tan-*  
*tum illius desiderium Ecclesiarum*  
*pacificandarum accensum esse affir-*  
*mo ut vita mea libentissime redemptum*  
*velim illud odii incendium & in-*  
*vidia quod nequam ille spiritus concit-*  
*avit extinctum penitus conspigitum.*  
*que esse.*



As *Love, Humillity, and Meekness* are fit *Graces* in the *Strong*, for helping the *Weak*, so is also heavenly *Wisdom*, which is peaceable, gentle and easie to be intreated, *Jam. 3. 17.* and courteousness; *1 Pet. 5. 8.* so that the *strong Christian* who is endowed with these *Graces*, instead of aggravating the sins of infirmity of the *Weak*, he will rather excuse them in tanto for their ignorance, as *Peter* does the *Jews*, *Acts 3. 17.* and *Joseph* his Brethren, *Gen. 50. 26.* Secondly, He will bear with the froward Speeches of the *Weak*, as the *Lord* does with *Jonah*, chap. 4. vers. 9. For he that covereth a transgression seeketh love, *Prov. 17. 9.* yea, Love covereth all sins, *Prov. 10. 22.* to wit, of Infirmity. Thirdly, They will answer the froward words of the *Weak* with Meekness, for a soft tongue breaketh the bone, *Prov. 25. 15.* *Eli* in his imprudent rashness did mistake holy *Hannah*, *1 Sam. 1. 14.* by her soft and humble answer *Eli's* mistaken reproof was instantly turned into a propheticall blessing of her, which the *Lord* fulfilled.

This Duty of the *Strong*s bearing with the *Infirmities* of the *Weak*, must always be subordinate to our pleasing of *God*, which two are very well consistent; for our *Saviour* (and so should every good *Christian*) increased in favour with *God* and *Man*, *Luke, 2. 52.*

The *Babes* and *Lambs* of *Christ* must be ranked in two sorts, First, Some weak in Knowledge but not so weak in sanctifying Grace; others, some more Knowledge, but less sanctifying Grace, and accordingly the *strong* should carry toward them; but they will find it much easier and sweeter to converse with these weak ones, who have some measure of Sanctification, though their Knowledge be weak, and these weak ones again must be subdivided, some only Weak; some both Weak and Sick, that is, not only weak in Knowledge, but also Sick by reason of Deserion, or Soul perplexities, tending to Despair; these, of all the weak *Lambs*, must be, and should be most tenderly dealt with, and of these especially our *Saviour* speaks in His Gospel, better a *Milstone* be hanged about his Neck, and he be drowned in the deep of the Sea, then he offend one of these little ones that believe in me: Be cautious to try out, and careful to oversee these *Lambs* by any others.

As for you that are *Strong*, because you are not all of one size, I confess the task of bearing with the *Infirmities*, and gaining of the *Weak* to require strong Shoulders, and the *Graces* abovementioned required in the *Strong* for that Duty proves no less: And therefore ye that are strong in Knowledge, but weak in Mortification and Sanctification, no doubt that task will be more difficult to you; and therefore my humble advice to you is, that if you find you are not sufficiently strong in Mortification and Patience as to bear with the *Infirmities* of them, beware of falling in reasoning or disputing with them, for that will make no Healing, but rather more Strife: But withall, I would charge you to make this choice, rather to bear with the weak *Lambs* then for pleasing

pleasing of Men to bear too much with Sinners, which is a displeasing of God; and thou who will not stoop to bear with the infirmities of the Weak, does not thy Father in Heaven bear with thy infirmities and grosser sins? does not thy Neighbour, with whom thou conversest, bear with thee also? nay, he deserves not to be born with, or live in Christian Society who is so passionate and wrathful, that he will neither bear word or look, for in many things we sin all, especially in sins of infirmity; beware thou be not like *Job's* Friends, who had some measure of Knowledge, and came with real purpose to comfort their Friend, but for want of Charity they proved miserable Comforters, and instead of binding up his Soul wounds, rankled them more.

As for you who are strong both in Knowledge and Grace, though the task be hard and difficult sometime to the strongest Christian, as upon this account sometimes ye will have to do with a Lamb so weak in Knowledge, that they will think you scarce deserve the name of Christian; or that you have Grace, or are walking in the way to Heaven; the best confutation of these is to live with them, and before them in all good Conscience, and by time they will be convinced of their Error towards you.

As for you who are prophane in your Lives, and yet have more Knowledge in Religion then the weak Lambs, beware you take it not upon you to reproach these Lambs, for in so doing you serve the Devil, ye break the heart of the tender Lambs, ye grieve the Spirit of God; and who gave you authority to insult over them, or to do these Lambs any good to their Soul condition, thou has no Grace to do it, being a slave to Satan and his Lusts thy self; beware of the curse of *Ananias*, *1 Sam. 13. 3.* his name to be blotted out from under Heaven, because with a cruel heart he pursued and smote the hindmost, feeble, faint and weary of *Israel*; and *Ezek. 34. 20. 21.* because the strong Carrel thrust with side and shoulder, and push'd all the diseased with their horns, therefore will I destroy the fat, and the strong, I will feed them with judgment, I will seek that which was lost, bring again that which was driven away, bind up that which was broken, strengthen that which was sick.

As for you Lambs, when you consider all this care that your Heavenly Father takes of you, draw not hence this weak conclusion. That because your Father in Heaven commands the Strong to bear with your infirmities, and to please you, for your good to Edification, do not overwean upon that, as if your Father in Heaven love you better then the Strong Christian, know you not, that the Father on Earth, when he hath a young tender Child very sick, or in danger of Death, he will command his elder Brother, who is yet more beloved of the Father, then that young Child, yet he will command him to sit up in the night, and attend his sick Brother, forbid him to speak a word to offend him, why

why then is all this care of the Father, even because the young one is weak, and sick, and in danger of Death, and therefore has need to be tenderly dealt with, therefore on the other hand, when thou considers thy Heavenly Fathers tender care of thee, and thy salvation give him this thankfull meeting, to wit. when any Strong Christian accepts thee in Christian love, to gain thee from thy Errours, to tender the Information and Instruction, beware thou reject not such a Messenger, Commissionated from thy Father but with all Meekness and Gentleness lend thy Ear, and thy Heart to sound Instruction; and if thou wilt keep Church Communion, and live orderly, thy Heavenly Father will more and more clear thee of thy doubts, and mistakes, and resolve to follow the advice of the Apostle, *Philap. 3. 16.* Which comes to this, that seeing thy Neighbour Christian, and you agree in the Fundamentals, and saving Truths of Religion, to wit, one Catechism, and Confession of Faith, which are the compleat Rule to lead you both to Heaven, walk joyrly together in that way of Faith, and Holy Life; and for any other difference in opinion, till ye be cleared of your doubts, there is no danger for your Soul to let them lye all ap.

And for you that are Strong, remember that Precious Promise, in the Covenant of Grace, *Their sin I will remember no more, Heb. 8. 12. And none of his sins that he hath committed shall be mentioned unto him, Ezek. 18. 22. and 33. 16.* So in this be ye followers of God as dear Children, *Ephes. 5. 1.* Therefore I charge you, that their bygone escapes be mentioned no more, as you would have your Heavenly Father keep that Covenant of Grace to you, in the day of your accounts, therefore let an Act of Oblivion, in the Souls of the Strong in Gifts and Grace be passed, in favours of the Weak, who have returned, or are in the way of returning to the Bosom of their Mother Church, that so these Weak Lambs reflecting with an holy, and inward Indignation against themselves, for their bygone Mistakes, and Wandrings, may rejoyce in the Lord, for the Kindness, and Christian Brotherly Love, Humanity and Acceptance that they find. even from these whom before they looked upon, during their separation as castaways, and now they find that Truth confirmed, *Charity suffereth long, and is kind; all which Christian Kindnesse they finding in you, who are Strong, it may prove a strong Convincing and Gaining Argument upon their Spirits, that you have been, and are still in the Right Way to Heaven; For by this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another, John 13. 35 And he that dwells in love, dwells in God, and God in him. 1 John 4. 16.*

And for you, beloved in the Lord, who through the good hand of God upon you, are returned to your Mother Church, to Communion in Word and Sacraments, let there be no Schism in your Worship,  
but

but joyne with your Mother Church, and Holy Church Universal, in singing the Doxology with them, make straight paths for your feet, least that which is Lame be turned out of the way, but rather let it be healed, *Heb. 12. 13.* Do not so far as in you lyes make lame and halting Worship, if you be silent, when others are singing Glory to their God; shall your loving Mother Church receive you again in her bosome, and will ye be unthankfull and grieve her Soul, in retaining that halt which ye learned straying on the Mountains, and retain still to be a scandal to your Brethren, and a grief to her that bare you, God forbid.

As the Lords Covenant with *Noah*, and with mankind in him, and Sealed it with a visible Sign, to continue to all Generations, that he would not any more destroy the earth with a flood, and according to that Covenant hath iterat His Promise; *I have placed the sand for the bound of the sea, by a perpetuall decree, that it cannot passe it,* and though the waves tosse themselves, yet cannot it prevail, though they roar, yet they cannot passe over it; I beseech the Lord, if it be His will that such another Inundation of Errours, with such Confusion, and disorder never overrun these three Kingdoms again, untill that day that the Lord send forth His Angells, and gather out of His Kingdom all things that offend, and the King shall seperat the Sheep from the Goats, and there shall be perfect Union, in singing one Song, with one Heart and Mouth unto all Eternity, To Him that sits upon the Throne, and to the Lamb, and to the Holy Ghost, be Glory and Praise, And shall be Glory and Praise, by all glorified Angels and Saints World without End. *A M E N.*

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*FINIS.*

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